P & O

The 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,197—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th Mar.
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5244	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

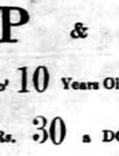
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th February 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	on or about 22nd Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Milia	8095	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 12th March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 15th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 14th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HINTS TO INTENDING TRAVELLERS.

THE

SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

VIA CHINA. JAPAN, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO., AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

S. S. "CHINA."

THE GREAT AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS.

ONLY LINES VIA HONOLULU.

These Steamers are renowned for the rapidity and regularity of their passages, and afford special comfort to Passengers in every respect, Saloons, Deck Cabins, and State Rooms amidships, provided with every modern convenience.

One of the magnificent steamers of these lines leaves Hongkong every nine days as per schedule for San Francisco calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, H. I.

Lay-Overs granted to all ports of call. Passengers may stop at any port and proceed by a later steamer of any of the above lines.

Special Rates granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

The Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western is the only line making 3 days to Chicago and 4 days to New York. It is the line selected by the U. S. Government to carry the fast mail. Pullman Double Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars (a la carte), Composite Buffet Smoking and Library Cars with Barber Shop, Reclining Chair Cars and the entire train Vestibuled and lighted throughout by Pintsch Gas.

Bear in mind, when selecting your route, see your tickets read *via* China and Japan and the Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco, California, *via* Pacific Mail S. S. Co. the Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co., and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha S. S. Co., and avoid the discomfort from the overpowering heat of the Red Sea and Suez Canal.

Grand Mountain Scenery, Fine Fishing and Shooting in the Rockies.

Passage furnished to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

For further particulars, Maps, Pamphlets, Passage Tickets, to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, &c., apply to T. D. McKAY, General Passenger Agent, San Francisco Overland Route, No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

THOS. COOK & SON, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon.
WHITNEY BROS. & Co., Calcutta.
WM. WATSON & Co., Bombay and Calcutta.
KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

J. S. VANBUREN,
General Agents, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASS WARE, STANDARD BREAKFAST SERVICES, STANDARD DINNER SERVICES, STANDARD TEA SETS,

STANDARD TOILET SETS,

STANDARD CHAMBER SERVICES, STANDARD DESSERT SERVICES.

In buying these Standard patterns purchasers have the advantage of being able to replace breakages at all times.

Besides the above a large selection of all kinds of China and Glass Ware is kept in stock, including the newest and most tasteful patterns from French and German Factories.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW

INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS

IN ANY ONE YEAR

Since the Company was ESTABLISHED in 1874,

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	282 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	25	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS.

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1900-01.

FIRST CONCERT
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

PART I.

The May Queen ..... Sterndale Bennet
Soprano—Miss PROCTOR.
Tenor—Mr. N. NOEL PATON.
Baritone—Mr. MEDLEY.
Full Chorus and Orchestra of over 100 Performers.

PART 2.

Overture to Rosamunde, ... Schubert.
ORCHESTRA.
Song ..... Vaink's Song ..... Wishaw.
MADAME P. DURAN.
Violin Solo .....
Three Short Songs from Tennyson's Song Cycle.
1. Gone ..... Sullivan.
2. The Letter .....
3. The Answer .....
CAPT. KENDALL, R.A.
March from Tanhauser ..... Wagner.
ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Plan and Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.
Subscribing members are informed that on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. they are entitled to book one seat for the Concert free of charge.

D. B. BINNING,
Hon. Secretary.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, at 9-30 P.M.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1
Tickets to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

HORSE SHOW.

SECOND DAY, 14TH MARCH.
1st RING.

3-10 P.M.—Class 7 Light weight Hunters.
3-40 " " 10 Ladies' Horses, Arab and C. Bred.
3-55 " " 6 Heavy weight Hunters.
4-20 " " 11 Ladies' Horses (English and Aust).

2ND RING.

3-10 P.M.—Class 26 Arab Stallions over 14-0.
3-20 " " 13 Polo Ponies (English and Aust).
3-40 " " 21 Best complete Turn out (Pairs).
3-55 " " 24 " " over 14-2
4-10 " " 25 " " 14-2 & under.
4-25 " " 23 " " Arab and C. Bred.
4-40 " " Best Country Bred.
4-50 P.M. Class 35 Horse Jumping.
5-20 P.M. " 39 Driving competition. Single Harness.

GENERAL PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS.
6-15 P.M. Distribution of Prizes.

DOG SHOW.

TO-DAY, 14TH MARCH.

Dogs to be on the ground at 7-15 A.M.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1901, to consider the Revised Club Rules.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

13th March, 1901.

B. B & C. I. Railway.

NOTICE.

THE public are advised that the DOWN LOCAL TRAIN LEAVING COLABA for BANDRA at 0.25 on Week-days will, from the 14th March to the 26th idem, both days inclusive, run on to Andheri, stopping at Santa Cruz.

D. ff. FOWELL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, the 13th March, 1901.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1901, for the CONSTRUCTION of a STORM WATER DRAIN between Gilder Street and Gilder Lane.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees three hundred and sixty to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th March, 1901.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... £ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899 ..... £ 2,200,000

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1901, at 11 a.m. the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1901 to 31st March 1902 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Market, Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside, under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1901 to 31st March, 1902.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of the Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES, EMPTY K. OIL TINS EMPTY I. ON DRUMS, &c. &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Foras Road Depot (near the Foras Road Markets) on TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1901 at 3 p. m. consisting old Brass and Copper pots scales, Locks, chairs, tables, screens, syringes, thermometers, empty iron drums, 4 commodes urinals, pars, manal pumps, empty deal boxes, casks, and K. oil tins, buckets, hoses, tube lamps, Burners, Baskets, Bamboos, bottles, jars, cups filters gunny &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March, 13th 1901.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
Under the direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
FOR ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1901.
under the Distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE.

The Sparkling Burlesque Opera
"LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS"
From the Lyric Theatre, London.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH—The Great Lyric Success
"FLORODORA"
From the Lyric Theatre, London.
SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH—The Rage of Two London Seasons.
"SAN TOY"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
MONDAY, MARCH 18TH—The Charming Comic Opera.
"THE FRENCH MAID"
From the Vaudeville Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH—The Rage of London.
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH—Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success
"THE MIKADO"
From the Savoy Theatre, London.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST—The Unrivalled Success
"LA POUPEE"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.
FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND—The Most Popular Comic Opera
"THE GEISHA"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD—The Greatest Gaiety Success
"THE SHOP GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
MONDAY, MARCH 25TH—The Belle of New York's Successor.
"THE CASINO GIRL"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH—Arthur Roberts' Greatest Success
"GENTLEMAN JOE"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.
Box Plan at Messrs SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY,
ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH,
1901; AT 5 P. M.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 5 P. M.
Military Band on the 15th and 16th instant.
The Exhibition will be OPEN Daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M,
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.
Exhibitors will not be allowed free entrance to the Exhibition.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
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Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 21,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,150,000

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

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For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
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TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

WE PUBLISH elsewhere the TIME TABLE of the JUDGING on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and the Honorary Secretary has asked us to request exhibitors to see that Animals are in the Show Paddock by 3 P. M., WEDNESDAY. The DOG SHOW takes place on THURSDAY the 14th, and Dogs are to be on the ground at 7-15 A. M. in order that the judging may be done in the cool of the morning. The Entries are well up to the average, and the Show promises to be a success.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

H. E. the GOVERNOR will be glad to meet the General Committee of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND at the Secretariat, on FRIDAY next, the 15th inst. at 5-30 P.M. All members are requested to attend.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
For Self & Co.—Secretaries.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.—Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

INCLUDING
THE INDIAN MIDLAND, BHOPAL STATE, BINA-BARAN, BHOPAL-UJJAIN, AMRAOTI AND KHAMGAON RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after FRIDAY, the 15th of March, 1901, a NEW TIME TABLE of TRAINS will come into force.

For detailed particulars of Trains and other information see the Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations and also the Coaching Tariff in force from the 15th March, 1901.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th March, 1901.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF SHALIMAR STATION FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 15th March, 1901, SHALIMAR, the B.-N. Railway goods station situated on the Howrah side of the Hooghly at Calcutta opposite the Kidderpore Docks, will be OPENED for booking of all description of goods traffic.

THROUGH BOOKING TO AND FROM CALCUTTA VIA SHALIMAR.

From the 15th March 1901 goods can be booked through via Shalimar to and from Calcutta Ghats under an arrangement with the Calcutta Steam Navigation and Company.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, B.-N. Railway, 13, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the District Traffic Superintendent, Khargpur, or to Messrs. Hoare Miller and Company, Calcutta.

F. MARSH,
Acting Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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J. BEGBIE,
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It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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1862—1899.
BY
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We have much pleasure in recommending the work to those interested in the Criminal Law of India.—"Bombay Gazette."

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Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
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SPECIFICS
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A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Maedalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

3 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£ 95 1-2 = —1-4
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-4 = unch'gd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£ 63 7-16 = do
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-8 = plus 1-16
Do at New York .....61 1-4 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·20 1-2 = —1-2
Do in New York .....4·87 3-8 = plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England.....4 p. c. = unchanged.
" Short London Bills.....3 1-2 = do
" Indian Bank Bills.....3 1-2 = do
Copper Braziers—£81—103.
Seeds—unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at yesterday's rates, namely Bank wire and demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively, while 3 months' credits, were quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d. Later on three Banks reduced their rates for remittance 1s. 32d. and Bills for a small amount were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. We close weak at :—

Bank Wire.....1s. 3 15-16d to 29-32d.
" Demand .....1s. 3 31-32d to 15-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 3-16d to 5-32d.
" " Frances.....170 1-4
" " Marks 188 1-4
30 days' Japan 148
Do Hongkong.....147
Do Shanghai 200

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95 3-8 for the settlement and 95 3-16 for cash, and during the day declined 1-16. Very little business has been done.

SHARES.

The share market is quiet with very little business passing. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at 1,245 and Petits at 1,710.

FREIGHTS.

The market is weak with very little business doing. Antwerp, Hamburg, and Dunkirk are quoted at 15s. any first class steamer, but relets for Antwerp and Dunkirk have been done at 13-3s. to 13s. for seeds. Relets for April shipment to Dunkirk are offering at 13s. 6d. Relets for Genoa ready shipment have been done at 15s.

COALS.

The market is strong with however little business passing. Yesterday evening 2,000 tons of Desharghur were placed at Rs. 14-10, and another lot of 1,000 tons was done to-day at Rs. 14-12. In English coal there is nothing doing.

WHEAT.—Unchanged with little doing. We quote Rs. 14-5-6 to Rs. 14-5-9.

LINSEED.—Quiet, with a small business passing at Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-4 -6 ready. For May we quote Rs. 8-2 to Rs. 8-2-6 but there is no inquiry.

RAPESEED.—Market for ready is unchanged with very little doing, but there is a fair inquiry for forward at the following rates.

Brown Cawnpore April-May, Rs. 5-15. Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 6-9. Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-7.

POPPYSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 7-12-6 with little doing.

CASTORSEED.—Almost nothing doing. We quote Rs. 34-4 for ready and Rs. 34 for April-May delivery.

GINGELYSEED.—Steady but quiet with rates unchanged.

LONDON, MAR. 13

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was dull. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 18,000 bales. Spot 4s. 31-32d. equal to.—1-16d. Arrivals closed steady.

	Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.
	4 53	4 52	4 51
	—4	—4	—3

In New York.—

Receipts at the Ports.....	26,000 bales.
Do. last year	16,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.....	7,000 "
Exports to Continent.....	13,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 3-4 unchanged.
Futures month of June.....8·27 = —3	
Do. do. Sept .....7.75 = —2	

COTTON.

Notwithstanding the decline in New York and Liverpool our market has been firm to-day, and prices are well maintained. This is chiefly due to the report that a syndicate has been formed to corner Broach cotton for the settlement, the arrivals of this description being small. In consequence Broach good for the settlement 15-25 March has advanced to Rs. 224 per candy. In ready cotton there has been little doing, but holders are not anxious to sell for the moment. It seems probable however that after the 25th instant, the market will drop unless better news comes from the ruling markets, which seems for the present doubtful as receipts are again on the increase. A large business in Broach good for the settlement has been done by Marwarris, and a fair amount also in Bengals fully good for the settlement.

The sales reported to-day amount to about 900 bales ready for account of shippers, and 900 bales for account of mills.

We quote at the close :—

Bengals fully good ready.....	150 to 153
Do fine	160 to 163
Oomras good staple fully good ...	187
Do do do fine ...	194
Broach good 25 March	224
Do fine do	231
Bowngger good 25 May	174
Do fully good April	185
Do fine "	205
Sawginned good May	233
Westerns good do	195

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th inst. :—

Cotton	4,046	bales.
Wheat	5,097	cwts.
Linseed	2,508	"
Rapeseed	4,044	"
Gingellyseed.....	11,664	"
Poppyseed.....	...	"
Groundnuts	1,348	"
Castorseed.....	4,399	"
Rice	844	"
Myrabollams	1,564	"

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool correspondent in a letter of the 22nd ultimo deplores the then depressed state of the cotton and cotton goods trade as under :—There is very little doing, and a general apathy is apparent. In Manchester order lists are running low. Many spinners and manufacturers are becoming eager for business. In some weaving districts of N.E. Lancashire looms are being stopped, and in the spinning districts, both Bolton and Oldham stocks of coarser yarns are accumulating. In Manchester, quite contrary to former years, nearly the whole of Lancashire is committed to the "long" side. American news is also most depressing. Short-time movement is spreading in the South, and Northern spinners are seriously considering the advisability of following the south. Only the continent tidings are not so bad as far as spinning is concerned, but in some parts the weaving trade even there is in a serious state, shed running four days a week, sheds running only part of their looms, weavers having no orders, running into stock etc. Of course, all these bad trade reports have indirectly a great influence on the come-into-sight figures. Spinners do not care to buy, therefore middlemen have no need to buy, and the cotton stops in farmers' hands, and will only come forward later in the season. Neill Brothers' report of Tuesday re-affirms 9 3-4 maximum crop estimate, but the market pays no attention to it. About planting of the new crop a Texas friend writes : "a good many farmers tell me they cannot plant more than last year, others do admit a good increase, while some who have done splendidly this last season say, we are planting it wholesale! apparently enough seed will be put into the ground to warrant a 12 million crop, if all goes well."

In view of all the factors inumerated above we see no reason to change opinion we have expressed so often lately, that the price was too high. The price has partly come down, and the question is :—How much further must it decline to bring renewed activity to trade? At any rate, we are glad that we may have in somedegree influenced many of our spinner and weaver friends from running into stock, and we hope they will maintain a little longer their waiting attitude. Later on, in view of the possible scarcity during summer months, we might, at a lower level of price, advice our friends to go into the market. Double Option rates are : May-June 22, June-July 25, July-August 28, and August-September. 32 points. After our friends had posted the above report, the last fortnight has seen fluctuations more or less in the line pointed out by our friends. The prices have fallen rapidly with the beginning of March till last week they touched 3d. for spot, and this appears to our Liverpool friends enough decline to bring renewed activity in trade, as can be seen from their telegrams during the last week as under :—Prices (3d. for spot) are very low, may go lower yet, still the market may turn any time. The decline has been too rapid, and advise buying slowly, especially the distant summer months. The present depression seems only temporary and advantage must be taken of it by buying. India and China piece goods market in Manchester is improving, demand is better, yarn prices are advancing, prominent bears are covering shorts; market is strong, and there is every prospect of an advance.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 4-2m., 5-42a. Low water, 10-39m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show.
Bombay Millowners' Association, ballot for an Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
High Schools Athletic Association's Sports, Oval.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's concert, 9-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : "Little Christopher Columbus" by the Bandmann Opera Company, 9-15 p.m.

POLO.—On account of the Horse Show there will be no game to-day.

THE Children's Fancy Dress Ball given by Lady Jenkins takes place on Wednesday, the 20th March, instead of Thursday, the 21st.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRL'S ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of this Institution will take place at the Town Hall on Monday, the 18th March at 4-45 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Northcote has kindly consented to distribute the prizes and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Baronet, will preside on the occasion.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—The rear portion of a two storeyed house, belonging to Mr. E. D. Sassoon, at the Custom House Road, collapsed on Tuesday. All the tenants had left the building, except one Kaikhoshroo Khodad, an Irani Parsee, aged twenty-two years, who was buried in the debris. When extricated he was found to be unhurt. The Municipal authorities were informed of the occurrence.

DOGCART ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon while Mrs. Popplewell of Colaba was seated in her dogcart outside Treacher and Co.'s shop, Bellasis Road, the horse suddenly took fright and bolted and collided with a dust-bin at the corner of Tank Street. The dogcart was smashed and Mrs. Popplewell receiveda severe shaking, which necessitated her removal to the St. George's Hospital. She was attended to at the Hospital and sent home.

THE PORTUGUESE AND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.—At the invitation of Mr. da Gama a meeting of the Portuguese ladies in Bombay will take place this afternoon at 4 p.m., at the institute Suso-Indiano, Cavel, to consider the best means to be adopted to expedite among them the collection of subscriptions towards the Empress Victoria Women's Memorial Fund. Mrs. da Gama having been appointed Secretary and Treasurer for the Portuguese Community, all moneys are to be sent to her, even those collected from the Portuguese ladies by the ladies of other Communities.

APPEAL AGAINST ENHANCED ASSESSMENT DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas and others had appealed against the order of the Collector of Bombay enhancing the assessment paid by them for a certain piece of land owned by them at Kamatipoora. The facts of the case have been reported.

His Honour after recapitulating the fact said that the first question which arose in the case was what were the rights of the American Mission in respect of this land made over to it in 1844? Previously the land had been held on quit and ground rent tenure, but had been "resumed" by Government for non-payment of rent. There was no evidence to show in what manner Government had "resumed" the land, but it was clear that they claimed and exercised the rights of unfettered ownership in respect of it, when they made it over to the Mission and that the land had come into the unqualified possession of Government, and could be made over by them on such terms as they saw fit to offer. It was made over to and accepted by the Mission on the same terms as the price surrendered by the Mission had been held upon, that is to say, for the purposes of the Mission native converts free of rent, but reasonable payment for public purposes on six months' notice being given and on payment of a just valuation for all buildings or other improvements thereon. There was no grant of the land to the Mission and its assignees, but simply a permission that it might use the land gratuitously for an "object of charity" with a guarantee that the possession would not be withdrawn except for a public purpose and after a reasonable notice and that even then the Mission should suffer no loss in respect of the expenditure it had incurred in the use of the land. But there was no understanding by Government, either in 1825 or in 1844, that if the Mission were required to vacate the land, Government would provide it with another plot; there was no agreement, that if the object with which the land was made over was accomplished or abandoned, Government would permit the Mission to transfer to a purchaser or assignee, the advantages which it enjoyed. It was clear that the Mission occupied the land under this special permission and not under any recognized tenure and that its former character of quit and ground rent land had entirely expired. Therefore, when the American Mission abandoned the occupation of this land for the specific purposes for which it had been made over to it in 1844 by conveying all its rights in the land to a purchase for Rs. 1,200, the Collector was entitled to refuse, as he did, to recognise the purchaser as occupant, except upon such terms as he saw fit to impose. Those terms were that the land should be assessed under section 8 of Act II of 1876 at 12 pies per square yard per annum; and were accepted by the purchaser and had been acquiesced in by the purchaser and his assigns and successors in the occupancy including the plaintiffs, up to the date of this suit. The plaintiffs who derived their title from Isaac Ibrahim, the purchaser, could have no greater rights in the land than he obtained and was content to accept. There was no question of mistake of facts involved in the case, for Isaac Ibrahim, who was acting through a competent firm of solicitors, was distinctly informed of the terms upon which the land would be registered in his name in the Collector's books and he accepted those terms. Those were the terms on which the land had been held by him and his successors in title up to the time of notice of the 24th August 1899. His Honour next held that notice of enhancement of assessment was not illegal by reason only of the sanction of Government having been obtained subsequent to the issue of the notice. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs on the plaintiffs.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

FIRST CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

Time allowances and result of the Race sailed at 2-15 p.m on Wednesday the 13th March 1901 :—

Names of Boats.	Rating.	Time Allowances	Owners.	1st time round C'Vessel.	Finish.	Corrected Time.
Forelle.....	36·29	Scr	C T Scovell.....	3 46 15 5	2 22 2 47	2 22 2 47
Turquoise..	29·99	12 4	F Toosi	3 49 36 5	6 15 2 23	1 4
Sapphire...	29·31	12 34	K S Luard.....	3 51 2 5	7 31 2 40	2 40
Melody ...	29·38	13 33	J B Macbeth...	3 25 4 5	19 49 2 51	1 6
Nanta	39·18	11 37	G T Over	4 4 45 5 33	2 3 8 25	
Chika.....	33·73	4 21	S Camber	3 55 27	Gave up.	

Course No 7—17½ miles. Wind W N W, strength moderate 1st Prize won by Turquoise, 2nd Prize won by Sapphire and 3rd Prize won by Foulis.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SYDNEY.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the S. S. Sydney sailing for Marseilles etc, to-day (Thursday) the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. :—

Mr M Delacroix
Mr and Mrs Richardson
Mr and Mrs Regnault
Mrs Lemay
Mrs Blenkinsop and child and nurse
Baroness Von Aretin
Mrs Blenkinsopand maid
Mr and Mrs Harvey
Mr R Steward
Col R H Rattray
Mrs M F Bartleman
Mrs and Mrs Standen
Mr Landais
Mr Allard
Mr Eiffel
Mr Pin
Mrs Douglas Gordon
Mr W Crowder
Mr A Alpinstone
Mrs E Payne
Mrs Finney
Col and Mrs OMalley
Col and Mrs Middleton
Mrs Blunt
Rev Ferry
Mrs Lovegrove and child
Miss Lorena
Miss Lorena
Capt J Finney
Mrs Tempier and boy and friend
Mr Lorena
Mr F Gallop
Mrs Alcock and 2 children
Mr Holdwa
Mrs Maclean and child
Rev Mrs Hinsley
Mr Holway
Mr J A Mosyer
Rev K H Madden
Mr O'Reilly
Mr Alcock
Mr Navin
Master Navin
Mr Burrett
Mr J A Modine
Miss J Diribarne
Mrs Navin and 2 girls
St Gilroy
De G M DeSouza Azevedo
St and Mrs Possolo
Mr Braganca
Mrs Lorena and 4 daughters
Mr K H Khatchaturianz
Mr Catchpole
Major Maxwell
Mr Hassam
Mrs White and child
Mr H Allarchbis
Mr Framroz
Mr Chastard
Mr Baulanger
Mr Kirchlinger
Mrs Struc
Mr and Mrs de Inieverecourt and 3 children

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

ON Monday Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, cloth merchant, a leading Hindu citizen, gave a very enjoyable evening entertainment and Ball at "Madhav Baug" to representatives of the different nationalities inhabiting the city. The entertainment was in honor of the celebration of the marriages of his sons Chandrasen and Nitisen, aged 20 and 16 years respectively. The former has been in England for his education and was articled to Messrs. Gibson, Lawley and Co., of London. He has successfully passed his preliminary examination in law, and is to return to England to prosecute his legal studies. Mr. Dwarkadas introduced a novel feature in Hindu wedding festivities by giving a Ball to which he invited European ladies and gentlemen. He has always been an independent minded citizen, and maintained some time ago a private charitable dispensary in his own house, which he placed in medical charge of Dr. Kane and Dr. Khare. He is the founder of the Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, which he built about eight years ago, near the Jamsetjee Hospital, and which was opened by Lord Harris with considerable "eclat."

In connection with the weddings, "Madhav Baug," especially the bungalow in which the evening entertainment and Ball took place, had been tastefully decorated and illuminated with many hundreds of gas-lights, fairy lamps, and stands and rosettes of the usual pretty and effective white butties. The Ball room was elegantly decorated and lighted with crystal chandeliers and candelabra. A large number of Parsee and Hindu ladies and gentlemen were accommodated on chairs and sofas in the reception hall and in the elegantly furnished corridors. Mr. Dwarkadas is a brother of Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, the well-known shipowner and freight-broker, who has many friends and holds a high position among his countrymen, as the large attendance of guests testified. They were received under the triumphal arch erected at the main gate way by Mr. Dwarkadas, and being escorted to the Ball room, were cordially welcomed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, nephew of Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, who personally superintended all the arrangements in connection with the Ball. To the north-west of the Ball room, under an elegant shamiana, were laid the refreshment-tables, which had been liberally furnished with all sorts of delicacies.

The wedding procession, which was formed at Madhav Baug in the afternoon, and was attended by some seven hundred people, started at 5 o'clock, and passing through Jugjivan Keeka Street, stopped at the house of Mr. Vithaldas Pranjivandas, uncle of the elder bride, to whom Chandrasen was married. From there the procession moved on through Cowasjee Patel Tank Road to the house of Mr. Vanmalidas Jivandas, father of the younger bride, who was married to Nitisen. The procession returned at 8-30 p.m. to Madhav Baug; and soon after the guests began to arrive for the evening entertainment and the Ball.

Among those invited to the entertainment and festivities were Sir Jamsetji Jejeeboy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Prince Samatsinjee of Palitana, Mr. Harley Kennedy, Mr. Edmund Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Dr. and Mrs. N. N. Katrak, Mr. V. C. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Allum, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mr. R. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dastoor, Mr. T. M. Kajeejee, Major Hildebrand, Mr. R. G. Keess, Mr. F. Glen, Dr. and Mrs. Da Gama, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Nariman, Mr. Jehangir P. Mehta, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee, Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Tata, Mr. J. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Dr. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hale, Mr. Charles Stevens, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. F. D. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Michael, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Murzban, Mr. and Miss Tod, Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle, Dr. and Mrs. Childe, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mr. and Mrs. Symington, Mr. C. P. R. Young, Mr. Donald, Mr. T. Ellsworth, Captain and Mrs. Carnegy, Mr. P. G. Messer, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Quicke, Mr. and Miss Christinsen, Mr. and Mrs. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Gahagan, Dr. and Mrs Cayley, Captain and Mrs. Bolleau, Captain Burrard, Major Montgomery, Mr. J. D. Stranack, Professor W. M. Haffkine, Major J. Milne, Mr. H. J Pile, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Conen, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Reuben, Mr. J. T. Johnston, Mr. T. Stephenson, Mr. and Misses Joshua Ezekiel, Mrs. and Miss Benn, Mr. and Mrs. John Tate, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss B. N. Kabrajee, Mrs. Hobson, Captain Moore, Mr. John Pollard, Mr. Setlur, Mr. Dikshit, barrister-at-law, Mr. W. Chambers, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. P. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Heugh Symons, Mr. Scniller, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rewal, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Mr. W. Denso, Lieutenant-Colonel Asly, Dr. W. Venis, Mr. and the Misses F. G. Dumayne, the Hon. Mr. and Miss Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, Mr. S. G. Vellnker, Mr. Shamrao M. Role, Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Mr. Suttonsy Mooljee, Mr. R. M. Mody, Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, Mrs. J. B. Patil, Mrs. D. B. Patil, Mrs. D. A. Colton, etc.

The entertainment was heartily enjoyed by all, and did not terminate until after midnight.

AN ASSESSMENT CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater was engaged in hearing another revenue case, in which Mr. Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. Rustomji Jamaspji Ashburner, Sir George Cotton, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy and Mr. Merwanji N. Wadia, sued the Collector of Bombay in respect of a notice given by the latter for the enhancement of the assessment for a piece of land, which was situated at Byculla and held by the plaintiffs under trust by virtue of a deed of settlement executed by the late Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy on the 14th February 1872. Mr. Raikes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Collector of Bombay.

The plaintiffs stated that the piece of land which admeasured 11,511 square yards, was originally demised for a term of 99 years, commencing from 30th December 1830, by an indenture, dated the 15th August 1875 and expressed to be made between the trustees as lessors, and the New Fleming S. and W. Company, Limited, as lessee. At present the land was in the occupation of the Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, who held it as assigns of the term created by the indenture of 15th August 1875. On the 28th August 1899 a notice was given by the Collector intimating that he had fixed the assessment of the land at 2 annas and 6 pies per square yard per annum. The plaintiffs found from enquiries that the land was first assessed about the year 1870, at the rate of one pie per square yard and it was then for the first time entered in the Collector's books in the name of the Fleming S. and W. Co., Limited, the then tenants of the land, as liable to assessment. Of this the plaintiffs were not aware and they never consented to the assessment then made. They contended that the land was originally granted by the East India Company in Inam along with other lands free from the payment of any ground-rent and assessment to the late Mr. Nowrooji Jamsetji Wadia in consideration of services rendered by the latter as master-builder, and they were not liable to any Government assessment or ground-rent. They, therefore submitted that the Collector's notice was illegal and he had no right to assess the piece of land.

The defendant stated that by an Inam grant, dated 29th December 1783, certain toca batty ground in Parel was granted by the East India Company to Manekji Lowji and Bomanji Lowji master builders, for certain services rendered by them. Subsequently Government lands abutting on the lands so granted were encroached upon including the piece of land now under dispute. The land was assessed in 1870 at one pie per square yard and the amount of assessment had been paid from that forward, no objection having ever been taken against it. The defendent contended that he was not bound by law to give notice before enhancing the assessment and the enhanced assessment was perfectly legal.

Evidence is being taken in the case.

OUTBREAK OF RINDERPEST IN CEYLON.

IT is reported that cattle disease has broken out to an alarming extent in the Uva and Eastern Provinces, and cattle dealers and owners of heards are put to great inconvenience in consequence, the cultivation of fields, ploughing of lands, &c., being seriously intefered with.

The Badulla-Batticaloa coach service threatens to be completely disorganised. The proprietors suspended the bullock coach service to Passara, and put the bullocks on to the Batticaloa line, where nearly all the cattle are affected. The number of diseased bulls daily increases. It is found very difficult to procure new bulls in that district. The Royal Mail Coach arrives behind time at both ends, and it is feared this coach service will have to be suspended in addition to the Passara one.—"Times of Ceylon."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

PROPITIATING A GHOST.

IMPERATOR VS. YELLOWA KOM GADGEYA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in January last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The charge against the accused was the murder of a child, which was left with an old woman named Ramawa in perfect health. The accused came up and took away the child; then she brought it back and put it down, saying that it was asleep. When the mother came back and took it up, she found that it was dead. There was no medical evidence to show how death was caused. But there was the evidence of Ramawa that, in the night, prisoner came to her and confessed that she had been haunted by her mother-in-law, and that she had sacrificed the child to propitiate the ghost. The Sessions Judge admitted the confession, because he thought there were many considerations in the case supporting the conclusion that it was voluntary. It was of such a peculiar kind that it seemed to Mr. Beaman very unlikely that the police would have forced the prisoner to make it. It revealed, said the Sessions Judge, a sad story of ignorance imposed upon by Charlatanism; and it was a great pity that the Charlatan could not be placed in the dock along with the girl. He pretended before the Sessions Court that, in advising her to sacrifice a "two legged animal," he never thought of a human being, but only had birds and fouls in his mind. Mr. Beaman did not believe the man's evidence. He believed that the man wickedly suggested this crime to an ignorant and terrified girl, with a reckless disregard of consequences. The prisoner, in her confession, said that the soothsayer recommended her to sacrifice a child, and that was no doubt what she understood. The evidence completely corroborated the confession, and the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE following subscriptions and donations have been promised or paid towards the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund and have been appropriated towards the undernoted objects connected with the Fund. The Honorary Secretary in thanking donors and subscribers would again bring to the notice of the public that the increase in the Hospital Staff of Nurses now employed means a serious increase in the expenditure—also that certain gifts in kind would be welcomed for the more perfect equipment of the additional Quarters recently erected at a cost of Rs. 45,500 for the housing of the "Private Nursing" Staff of Nurses which now number about 16. These quarters were sufficiently completed to allow of the nurses being housed on the 1st January and this was due to the kind permission granted by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Desai. Those who may wish to give something tangible may like to know that the following would be welcome :—A good-sized clock, and either a gong or bell—also pictures or engravings for the walls of dining and sitting rooms.

DONATIONS.

Mr. R. Gilbert, Rs. 200; the Right Reverend His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, the Standard Oil Company, Messrs. Sandy and Company, Mr. H. H. Payne, a friend, "Flotsam and Jetsam" (Marcks & Co.), each Rs. 100; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, J. T., Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mr. H. Kirkpatrick, Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co., each Rs. 50; Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Mr. M. R. Jardine, each Rs. 25; Mr. C. H. Byrne, Mr. Earnest A. Gell, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, Mr. E. Gray, I.C.S., each Rs. 30; Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Messrs. Longman Green & Co., Messrs. Prider de Saone & Co., Messrs. Latham & Co., Messrs A. J. Combridge & Co., Mr. O. Saint Goar, Mr. J. Kitzmantl, each Rs. 25; Mrs. Sassoon, Mr. J. B. Macfadyn, each Rs. 15; Mr. H. G. W. Melkle, Mr. E. A. Corrin, each Rs. 10; Mr. R Simpson, Rs 5; Capt Greet and Officers H M S Magdala, Rs 112-0-9; Offertory, St Peter's Church, Rs 18-5-9.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The G I P Railway Company, Rs 150; the B B & C I Railway, and the National Bank, each Rs 100; Sir Charles Ollivant, M I E, Mr J Begbie, Mr L B Ker, Messrs Lund and Blockley, Messrs. S Rose & Co, Messrs Hill Son and Grenan, each Rs 50; Messrs; Ferguson and Irvine, Mr J G C Bowen, each Rs 30; Mr J. Duxbury & Co, Ld, Mr Q Quintaba, Mr S M Moses Mr Sassoon J David, Mr J Stanley Smith, Mr J M Dick, Mr D N Graham, Mr F C Macras, Mr M Barr, Mr T H French, Mr J C Kiddle, Mr C Radcliffe, Mr J B K Macbeth, Messrs F Chrystal & Co, Mr F C Remington, Mr J Newberg, Mr F A Reddie, Mr J E Randle, each Rs 25; Mr E F Allum, Mr S E Shellim, Mr W Leslie Firth, each Rs 20; Mr F Masotti, Mr W H Reid, Mr T D Moore, Mr T Valladis & Co Mr W Ogston, each Rs. 15; Mr C E Durnford, Mr P Byrne, Mr J A Lord, Mr A Speekmann, Mr G H McCausland, Mr E W Noble, Mr T A Bland, Mr E R Smetham, Mr S S Story, Mr G W Moir, Mr C W Kemp, each Rs. 10.

ADDITIONAL QUARTERS BUILDING FUND.

The Standard Oil Co, Mr M S Rebsch, a friend, the Yokahama Bank, each Rs 100; Mr H Kirkpatrick, the Deutsche Hulfs Verein, Mr W M Bell, Mr G R Lowndes, Mr J D Inverarity, Mr W Crowder, each Rs. 50; Mr J N Dallaporta, Mr F A Reddie, Capt Farewell, R E, each Rs 25; Major Mayne, R E, Rs 10.

FURNISHING FUND OF ADDITIONAL QUARTERS.

Collected through Nurse Chard, Rs. 150; Collected through Mrs Elton, Rs 124; Mr J M Drennam, and H H the Prince of Udaipur, each Rs 100; the Standard Oil Co, Mr J W Hepworth, each Rs 50; Mr M Barr, the Deutsche Hulfs Verein, Mr G T Elton, each Rs. 25 Mr; Earnest A Gell, Rs 10.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HAJI ESSAK MAHOMED.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for one month. His lordship had made an order on the 13th February adjourning the hearing and directing the Official Assignee to give inspection of some three hundred documents. The Official Assignee had written on the 7th March that he was ready to give inspection, and on the 8th the insolvent had tried to find persons to copy the letters.

Mr. Justice Russell: Do I understand you want to copy all these letters? All that was granted was inspection of them?

Mr. Vicajee: Inspection is different to copying.

Mr. Justice Russell: I cannot allow you to copy all the letters.

Mr. Vicajee: There are a considerable number of letters on which we wish to cross-examine. We wish to copy the gist of them, so will your lordship allow us to take notes of them?

Mr. Justice Russell: You can take a "precis."

Mr. Inverarity: I oppose the application most strongly. I have never before heard of such an application being made. The letters are from the insolvent's brother at Karachi, and we have letters from the firm, in one of which there is some talk of manipulating accounts. I am sure your lordship will never grant an application of this kind.

Mr. Justice Russell: I understand that inspection was only begun on Friday.

Mr. Vicajee: On Saturday.

Mr. Inverarity: The letters came from their possession.

Mr. Justice Russell: I do not think I can grant the application.

Mr. Inverarity: I have no objection to an adjournment after the cross-examination for the inspection of the letters.

Mr. Vicajee: For the last two months the case has been postponed for the convenience of opposing creditors.

Mr. Justice Russell: You kept these letters back. It was only by an accident that they were discovered.

Mr. Vicajee: We cannot keep the contents of all of them in our memory.

Mr. Justice Russell refused the application.

RE JUGGANATH BHICAJI PATEL.

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices.

RE NARRANDAS MADHOWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE MIRZA ALI MAHOMED SHERAZI.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, was granted one week's extension of his clients interim order.

RE JOHN HAMILTON COOK.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, for the insolent, was granted permission to amend the insolvent's schedule, to serve notices, and an extension of the interim order.

RE JOSEPH HOPPER.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was given leave to serve notices.

RE GORDHANDAS PITAMBER.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to have his client's schedule filed. The application was granted, but without prejudice to a rule granted against the insolvent a week ago.

RE HOMEE N. A. WADIA.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment as one of the witnesses to be examined was absent from Bombay. His lordship granted the application, but remarked that if notice had been previously given, the hearing would not have been put down on the board for the day.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR RAMSAY.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

I would suggest that each assistant professor choose one of the problems which await solution—problems of which some mention has been made in my remarks on the advantage of Bangalore as a site—and that he associate with him one or more of the students in the investigation of the problems on the scale which is possible in a laboratory. To render my meaning clear, I will take an example. Let us suppose that the problem is to develope the iron industry. The assistant professor (or more than one) together with one or two students, after acquiring all information from published sources, and by letter concerning the deposits, their locality, their nature, whether they have been worked before and with what result, the proximity of coal, of lime deposits etc., and preparing a preliminary monograph on it should visit the district, and collect samples of ore, of coal, of lime; should examine the districts with a view to establish the best locality for erecting a work, and should return to the Institute with a collection of samples, which would require analysis. This would occupy the attention of the small body of men for some time. Should the results of these suggest that well-known methods could be advantageously employed, e.g., a blast furnace, a visit to the Bengal Iron-works would be advantageous. Should, however, some new method of extraction appear to be justified by, say, the purity of the ore then a small furnace might be erected on the Institute's land, and the process carried out on a small scale, say with half-a-ton. Such an experiment would of necessity be costly, and the source of the money required for it will be considered later. By carrying it out, however, two most valuable objects will be gained; the education of the students, and the overcoming of initial difficulties.

Having overcome these difficulties, the next step is to place the scheme on a commercial basis. Leaving for the moment the means of achieving this, let us consider the part to be played by the assistant professor and his students, supposing that it is resolved to start the industry on a large scale. The connection of the assistant professor with the Institute should cease as soon as he is engaged in actual industry. His salary, share of profits, etc., would be a matter of arrangement between him and his employers. He would be the directing manager of the work, and he would take with him, as assistant managers, chemists, engineers, etc., the contingent of students who had assisted him in developing the industry, and would no doubt be obliged to secure a fresh number from among the students of the Institute. This would secure for them permanent and remunerative employment and for the work the services of a number of thoroughly competent, energ

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Fereric, 2,591 tons, Captain R White, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain H McClelland, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE s s Westminster Bridge, 2,208 tons, Captain J E Pallister, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon, 2nd March, with a cargo of rice.

THE s s Anapa, 2,251 tons, Captain G Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, 29th January, with a cargo of 1,05,866 cases of kerosine and 4,103 barrels of lubricating oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Dorville, Mrs Gibbs, 20 natives and 100 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MARCH 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Dry Dock		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Pomone		Simons			Royal Navy
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Hardinge		Baugh	England		20-3 R I M
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentine			P and O Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Persia	4198	Wheler			P & O Co
Southport	2305	Roberts			W & A G & Co
Kerbella	1458	McClelland			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Sobraon	4411	Wibmer	China		14-3 P & O Co
Anapa	2247	Williamson			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Mikado	2306	Ward	Hull		F M & Co
C	Steinsberger	2310	Danker	Hamburg	16-3	Glade & Co
F	W Bridge	2208	Pallister	Rangoon		W & A G & Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	15-3	A Mandes
H&J	Vadala	3334	Boon	Zanzibar	16-3	M M & Co
K	Longships	2343	Moore	Dunkirk	27-3	W & A G & Co
M	India	2501	Plommer			M M & Co
O	Kronberg	2208	Schultz	Liverpool		Volkart Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	993	Miller	G Port	14-3	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Hispania	3380	Hamilton	L'pool	16-3	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Gavino	Genoa	15-3	C Bogziano
4	Bormida	1500	Sartoria	Hongkong	17-3	C Bogziano
5	Daghestan	2212	Littlehale	Antwerp	16-3	M M & Co
6	Trocas	659	Sharpley	Genoa	16-3	Glade & Co
7	Maria Teresa	1922	Rasovich	Trieste	12-3	A L S N Co
8	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
10	Drachenfels	4540	Linteg	Hamburg	20-3	Glade & Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	16-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	19-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing	B & P S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Westminster Bridge s	Pallister	Rangoon, Mar 2
13	Anapa s	Williamson	Newyork, Jan 29
	Lowenburg s	Freriche	Rangoon, Mar 4
	Sydney s	Aubert	Saigon

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Flor de Mar brig	Nacoda	Diu
	Flor de Diu brig	Nacoda	Diu

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yester day:—

Steamer Kerbella, McClelland, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kilwa, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.
" Foreric, White, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Mikado, for Hull via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Krangborg s—1255 cwt bonemeal W and A Graham and Co; 251 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool 230 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 65 cwt dry ginger, M Mooljee and Co.

Hispania s—95 bales wool, Dongersee Nagjee; 155 bales Wool, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales wool, R Nanjee; 25 bales wool, S Nathoobhoy; 50 bales wool, H Hunsraz.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—7197 cwt teelseed, 145 bales cotton, 1604 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 25 bales cotton, Gaiddum and Co.

Trocas s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Longships s—14 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton Glaze brook Tjpal and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—110 bales Cotton, Glazebrook Teijpal and Co 300 cwt bones, R Kaderbhoy; 100 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp, J Chanes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—2 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 98 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 4000 cwt bones, M Jamal; 150 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Kronborg s—400 cwt rapeseed Valkart Brothers; 200 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve; 125 bales cotton Glaze brook Tiejpal and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trocas s—402 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2 bags cocoanuts, E B Parekh; 2019 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 3 bales cotton, A M Dominicks and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Bormida s—37 cwt sharkfins, R Dhanjee and Co; 75 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, M H Meherally; 750 cwt onion, H O Abba; 294 bal s twist, David Sassoon and Co; 27 cwt sharkfins, Nanjeebhoy Sicance and Co; 45 cwt sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co.

Sooraon s—13 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 2 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias; 1 1-2 cwt ivory, M M Essabhoy; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 80 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 52 1-2 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 32 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—50 bales twist C Bhowandas.

Sobraon s—21 chests opium David Sasson and Co; 11 1-2 chests opium, Talati and Co; 47 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 17 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 53 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 50 1-2 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co, 111-30 chests opium, Tata and Co; 11 chests opium; E D Sassoon and Co; 48 chests opium, N G Abraham 231-12 chests opium, Talati and Co; 48 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 7 chests opium, J David; 5 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th March.

1. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade on Saturday afternoon next on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. when Company Drill will be practiced.

In view of the approaching Inspection the Commandant hopes that as many Members as possibly can will attend this parade.

Dress—Drill order, Helmet ornaments to be worn. Putties will not be worn.

2. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College ground at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) the 15th instant.

3. There will be Company Drill for C Company to-morrow (Friday) the 15th inst. at 8-30 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Copies of the Programme of Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 18th, 19th and 20th instants, are with the Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Headquarters. The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Saturday the 16th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th March.

1. The Inter-corps competition for Volunteer Artillery takes place next Saturday. The Corps will parade at Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort. Dress:—Drill order; putties to be worn.

2. There will be a meeting this evening at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. of the Carbine Association Committee to decide terms of last match under Carbine Association rules.

3. The Guns at both Head-quarters will be available for drill at usual drill hours to-day and to-morrow evening. With a view to the inter-corps competition coming on it is hoped that every opportunity will be taken to drill.

4. Sergt Major Chart will cash unused Camp allowances tickets up to 15th March inclusive if presented at his office Victoria Terminus.

By Order
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Cinderella announced for the 16th has been cancelled.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNISH-BOWDEN—March 10, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain Hubert Cornish-Bowden, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, (Adjutant, E B S Railway Volunteers), of a daughter.

MOSS—March 4, at Bareilly, the wife of F J Moss, Educational Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RENNY—KENNARD—March 4, at All Saints Church, Coonoor, Nilgiris, by the Rev A J Jones, Chaplain, Robert Home Renny, Bengal Non-Regulation Commission, retired, to Mary J, widow of the late S F Downing, Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Seebpur, and second daughter of the late Gabriel Kennard, of Frith Hall, East Farleigh, Kent.

DEATH.

MCARTHUR—March 4, at Cawnpore, Charles McArthur, Traffic Inspector, E I Railway.

ROBERTS—March 11, at Goona, very suddenly of heart disease, John Bradley Roberts, 32nd Battery, R F A, son of Colonel H B Roberts.

WOLEDGE—March 8, at Trimulgherry, Decoan, Eva, the beloved and only daughter of Sub-Conductor and Mrs H W Woledge, Const. Department, aged 9 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

COPY OF LETTER JUST RECEIVED.

Sirs,

Kindly send by return mail, as many small bottles of your "HAIR DOUCHE" as the value of the enclosed cheque will allow (after deducting postage)

Yours faithfully

.....Major,

Roberts' Horse, South Africa.

KEMP AND Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

IN the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, the Navy Estimates were duly presented. They provide for numerous additions to the fleet, details of which will be found in our telegram columns. The necessity for these addtions to the fleet and for the augmentation of the Navy has already been fully recognised and we anticipate little opposition to the grant of funds. The defects of the first line of defence and the urgent demand that it shall be strengthened have been widely and seriously discussed and among the latest contributors to our information on the subject we find Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, one of the ablest and most popular naval commanders-in-chief we have had in East Indian waters. That distinguished officer has just lent his name to a new work by Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, in which that gentleman discusses the sufficiency and efficiency of the British Fleet. Naval officers on full pay are debarred from criticising service questions, a fact which goes far to explain why it is that most of the improvements effected in the Navy have been due to pressure from without. Admiral Fremantle, fully alive to this, welcomed Mr. Hurd's publication and readily complied with his request to write an introduction to it. We have become so proud of our Navy that we do not like to hear it disparaged or even criticised, and it calls for a deal of moral courage to own that "the greatest and most powerful Navy the world has ever known" is not absolutely perfect. The principal point referred to by Admiral Fremantle in his comments on Mr. Hurd's work is the statement that owing to delays in construction we have got behindhand. The official excuses are the engineers' strike in 1897, the failure of the contractors to deliver armour plates. Admiral Fremantle declines to regard these excuses as sufficient, for he points out that, in view of the ships completed in all respects for the Japanese Government in three years by Messrs. Armstrong and other firms, there is reason to believe that the Admiralty failed to look ahead and to give their orders soon enough. He condemns the system of expending money on the repairs of obsolete ships and protests against the "useless extravagance" of re-boilering the old coast defence ship Hecate, built in 1872 and armed with old muzzle-loading guns. To sell off old ships and push on with the building of new would be unquestionable economy and, as was pointed out the other day, the construction of ships being so slow, they become obsolete almost immediately they have served a first commission and the serviceable life of a ship is curtailed by its remaining so long on the stocks. Both the Admiral and Mr. Hurd condemn the unworkable rules attending the making good of defects and plead for decentralisation as conducive both to economy and efficiency.

Three new battleships, eight cruisers and other smaller craft are to be constructed, but we fear the programme will not meet the approval either of Admiral Fremantle or Mr. Hurd, who contend that we should build battle ships of medium size, not more than eleven to twelve hundred tons, with a moderate draught of water, which would be far more useful for general service than the fifteen thousand ton battle ships, while they would be quite strong enough to "lie in the line." The advantage does not after all lie in the size of the ships so much as in their number and, observes the Admiral, we do not remember that Nelson ever asked for larger ships, but we do know that he begged for a sufficient number, saying that numbers only can annihilate. It is at present impossible to say how far the new programme will meet with professional approval. But we are inclined to the belief that it will not be considered sufficient. We are to have more men, but we are given no assurance that they are to be efficiently trained. The system of training at present in vogue is condemned as old fashioned and out of date, not calculated to make the men useful items of a modern man-of-war. Admiral Fremantle lays it down that a modern fleet should have numerous auxiliaries. The attempt to make a battleship too self-sustaining he holds to be a failure and dangerous, as our ships are inferior to those of our possible enemies in fighting power; and he would have colliers, distilling ships, ammunition ships, factory ships and hospital ships, convinced that a fleet well provided with these would be from twenty-five to fifty per cent. superior to another of similar nominal force which depends entirely on its own resources. We do not find provision made for any of these auxiliaries in the new estimates unless they are included in the new arrangements with the P. and O. and Orient lines. At present there are thirty ships belonging to the Cunard, White Star, Canadian Pacific, P. and O, and Orient lines, capable of being adapted as cruisers, twelve of them being in receipt of an annual subsidy from the Admiralty. Of the forty-eight now to be placed in the list it may be possible to select some for employment in the manner indicated by Admiral Fremantle.

The new estimates certainly do not provide all that the advocates of a rigorous policy desire. Certainly they will not give us six battle ships to every five belonging to Russia and France. According to Mr. Laird Clowes and Mr. Hurd we have fallen lamentably behind and have failed to travel at the same pace as our enemies. During the past eleven years it is shown that in the estimates, which have represented the lowest margin consistent with safety, we have expended over sixty-seven million pounds. Yet this sum has been exceeded by Russia and France. A comparison of the ships of the three nations shows that since the passing of the Naval Defence Act of 1889, Great Britain has launched 38 battle ships, 14 armoured cruisers and 106 cruisers, whilst France and Russia together have launched 40 battle-ships, 25 armoured cruisers and 56 unarmoured cruisers. In respect of battle ships and armoured cruisers, therefore, we are in no better position than we were eleven years ago, when Lord Charles Beresford demonstrated the disadvantages under which we laboured. It is clearly proved that while we have been adding to the strength of our Navy, our rivals have been doing at least as much, if not more, though neither has command of the financial and mechanical resources that lie to the hands of the British authorities. Fortunately, writes Mr. Hurd, we have now in hand an immense number of armoured ships, but the solemn truth is that a new and comprehensive programme is urgently required, if we are not to run a risk of disaster that can never be repaired. The extra two millions will not go very far, but the vote may be taken as an indication that so far as is possible it is the desire of the Government to ensure that in the event of emergencies the Navy shall not be found wanting and that it shall be able to fulfil whatever duty may be required of it.

REVENUE COLLECTION IN BOMBAY.

SOME very interesting information has been supplied to members of the Bombay Legislative Council with regard to the collection of revenue in famine affected areas during the year 1900-1. The figures only relate to revenue due under first instalment, but they show that an enormous sum is outstanding. Collection is most difficult in Gujerat, and in Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad the combined payments only total at Rs. 31,695, the sum due being over 16 lakhs. In Panch Mahals about one fourth of the instalment owing has been received, while in Surat Collectorate about one half has been paid. There has been most successful collection in Khandesh district, as out of Rs. 4,60,000 owing Rs. 3,40,000 has been paid, and Rs. 1,75,000 has been forthcoming in Nasik out of a total demand of Rs. 3,13,000. In Ahmednagar, where famine was very severe, the collections amount to Rs. 68,000, or not quite half the demand. The demands in Poona and Sholapur amount to Rs. 2,58,000 and Rs. 5,66,000 respectively, but as no instalment falls due until this month the payments are practically nil. In Satara out of Rs. 1,91,000 about one third has been paid; Rs. 89,000 out of a total of Rs. 2,17,000 has been received in Bijapur, and in Belgaum the collection is about one third of the total of Rs. 1,43,000. It is therefore obvious that there will be a large deficit of revenue owing to the enormous sums which will have to be either suspended or remitted, and it foreshadows a dismal budget when the estimates are submitted in August. As an example, it may be mentioned that the estimated suspensions and remissions of the current year's revenue in Khandesh is over nine lakhs, and in Poona two and-a-half lakhs.

FIREARMS IN RATNAGIRI.

AT the February meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Chatre and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked several questions relating to gun licenses in Ratnagiri district, in which it was implied that the number of licenses had been unduly decreased and that many persons were endangered of wild beasts by being dispossessed of the right to carry firearms. Mr. R. G. Hatch, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, has furnished a report on the subject, from which it appears that four years ago there were nearly 4,000 licenses in existence, a number which exceeded the total of all the other districts in the Southern Division, and more than the totals of all the districts in the Northern and Central divisions added together. It was deemed advisable to reduce the number of licenses, and during the past three years they have been lessened to the extent of about two-thirds, the reduction being mainly confined to those who held licenses for the destruction of wild animals. There are 1822 persons entitled to possess firearms for this purpose, as compared with 3819 in 1895, a number which is apparently sufficient to exterminate every bird or beast throughout the Collectorate. When the old licenses expire they are not renewed except the applicant is a substantial landowner, or a police patel, or the village in which he resides is particularly exposed to the depredations of wild beasts, and it must be added this seems a very reasonable procedure. Special exceptions are made in favour of shikaris who have earned rewards for the destruction of beasts of prey. With respect to compensation for confiscation of guns, Mr Hatch points out that the weapons are locally made and their market value varies from Re 1 to Rs. 5, and as the licensee knows the conditions under which he holds a gun license he thinks it undesirable to admit such a claim. We may add we think that greater feelings of gratitude should pervade disappointed persons by reason of Government removing from their possession untrustworthy weapons which no sane man would dream of discharging.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

AMONG the many improvements in the lot of the British soldier is the interest which is manifested in his welfare after his discharge from the Army. This is seen in the numerous societies which are established solely to aid him to re-enter civil life after his period of service. The old opinion that discharged soldiers were useless as workmen has entirely changed, and employers now recognise that a prolonged life of discipline, obedience, tidiness, cleanliness and punctuality have quickened his wits and sharpened his intelligence, rendering him a more valuable workman than the man who has never had any military training. The great railway companies and the Post Office employ a large number of discharged men, and as the societies established to aid the men only recommend persons of good character, it is found that the retired soldier becomes an excellent servant in civil life. To enable soldiers to learn of these institutions founded for their benefit Messrs. Gale and Polden, Ld. of Aldershot, have issued a small volume, which has been revised and corrected by Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Handley, containing much useful information on the subject. These advantages, says the editor, are not so generally known as they should be, and many soldiers fail to derive the benefits of the efforts made on his behalf for want of a "guide," and in the publication of this neat volume this need will be largely met.

ISTHMIAN CANAL SCHEMES.

MR. DAVIS, the chief hydrographer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been at pains to draw a comparison of the advantages of the Nicaraguan and Panama canal schemes. It is not surprising, seeing that Mr. Davis deals with the matter from a commercial point of view, to find that he recommends the Nicaraguan scheme. If the Panama canal in its present condition could be bought for less than six millions sterling, it would be cheaper for Congress to buy it and finish it. On the other hand, if the Panama plant is held at more than eight millions sterling, it would be cheaper to build the Nicaraguan Canal. Apart from the cost of construction, he thinks the Nicaraguan route is worth about three millions more than the Panama route. The advantages on the side of Panama are length, alignment, maintenance, operation, and winds; on the side of Nicaragua, relative position, health and local commerce. Relative position means that being farther north it furnishes the shorter route for the greater part of the commerce that would use either canal. The Panama people are said to be indisposed to sell their works as they stand and even contemplate completing them. Two canals would never pay and the attitude said to have been taken up by the Panama company may alter the aspect of affairs very materially.

ADVICES from Kabul state that the Amir is in excellent health, in spite of an unusually severe winter.

THE result of the liquor license sales in the Hanthawaddy District shows a marked increase on the total of last year, the lot fetching Rs. 2,99,965, as against Rs. 2,05,408.

A FIRE broke out at Rangoon on Monday morning in a boarding-house in the town, which was caused it is said, by a lodger going to sleep with a lighted cigar in his mouth. The damage is estimated at Rs. 18,000.

COLONEL ROBERTSON, Resident at Mysore, is the guest of the Viceroy at Government House. Colonel Robertson's visit to Calcutta is understood to be chiefly in connection with the retirement of Diwan Sir Sheshader Iyer.

In the Punjab, census returns show that interes attaches to the Lyallpur Colony, which owes is existence to the Chenab Canal. There are now 792.666 colonists on an irrigated area of 1,353,223 acres—a most flourishing community.

COLONEL DEANE is not likely to give up his appointment as Resident of Kashmir for some time yet. Many details regarding the new frontier province have to be worked out by the Government of India in consultation with the Punjab Government, and this will probably take some months.

CAPTAIN W. M. CAMPBELL, Military Secretary to Lord Ampthill, met with a nasty accident on his way up to Ootacamund. He was opening a bottle of soda-water in the railway carriage when the bottle burst and he was cut in the hand and body rather badly. He will accordingly remain for the present at Ootacamund and Captain Fife, A. D. C., will act as Military Secretary for the time.

AT the last meeting of the Simla Municipality a well deserved vote of thanks was passed to Colonel Lukis, Civil Surgeon, for his successful management of the Ripon Hospital. Last year the debit balance in the Hospital Accounts was reduced from Rs. 7,399 to Rs. 1,822. Of course, Colonel Lukis shares the credit with the Joint Civil Surgeon, Major Ronaldson Clark, the Lady Superintendent, Miss Angelo, and the Assistant Surgeons, R. T. Rodgers and Baij Nath.

A DOWNWARD movement is indicated by the weekly return of plague in the Province, dated 5th March. In the Shakargarh "tahsil" of the Gurdaspur district, which is the worst affected, there has been a fall to 39 cases and 23 deaths in ten villages. In the Zafarwal "tahsil" of the Sialkot district there has been a fall to 28 cases and 16 deaths in four villages. A trifling rise has taken place in the Nawashahr "tahsil" of the Jullundur district where seven cases and five deaths were reported in three villages.

THE next examination in the Baluchi language will be held at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 2nd and 3rd of April. The next half-yearly examination in the Pushtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Mian Mir, Gilgit, Chitral and Quetta on the 2nd and 3rd of April. The examination for Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Munsifs and Subordinate Officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 4th April.

THE Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, to be shot for by teams from Native regiments in the Punjab and Bengal Commands and by the Hyderabad Contingent, has been won by the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, firing with the Lee-Metford rifle. The score was 702. The cup was won last year by the 1st battalion of this regiment with a similar score, made with the Martini. The 2nd Gurkhas have done wonderfully well, having won the Commander-in-Chief's prize, the Magdala Gold Medal, the Cawnpore Cup, and any amount of money prizes at the Meerut meeting.

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras was unable to preach at St. George's Cathedral on Sunday evening, as had been announced, owing to indisposition. His Lordship is, we believe, suffering from a mild attack of influenza, which is very prevalent in Madras just now. Mr. G. D. Ker, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras, is another victim, and is, we regret to say, suffering from a very sharp attack, while Mr. Reddy Branson, who was laid up for about a fortnight with it, has, it is pleasing to relate, been able to resume business. The weather in Madras is pleasant for the time of year, but the considerable fall in the temperature which has occured recently between midnight and dawn is not conducive to the general well being of the public.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued the following General Order:—The Commander-in-Chief having been appointed a patron of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, appeals to the Army in India to support the above fund for prepetuating the memory of our late Queen-Empress, whose interest in her Army had always been so marked. His Excellency in no way desires that this appeal should be considered in the light of an order. Subscriptions are strictly voluntary, and a maximum limit of one day's Indian pay allowances is fixed. Subscriptions should be forwarded direct by commanders of units and local heads of departments to Alliance Bank of Simla to the credit of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, payable to the Deputy Adjutant-General in India.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

A "British Officer" has made in a book with this title, an excellent attempt to put before the public a description of the life of the British officer and soldier. A perusal of its pages will go far to show the necessity for a comprehensive reform in our military system. For it proves clearly that the average holder of her Majesty's Commission looks upon his Regiment as a pleasant social institution, in which the actual soldiering forms a not always agreeable feature. Events in South Africa have proved that the British officer is brave, and they have shown also that gallantry alone is not sufficient equipment for those who aspire to lead men in war. Scientific knowledge is also necessary, and the war has clearly demonstrated that the professional attainments of the leaders, both regimental and other, leave a good deal to be desired. This is not a source of surprise to those who know the Army thoroughly. The wonder would be were it otherwise, for the whole tone of regimental life is opposed to the pursuit of technical excellence. "Shop," as it is called, is absolutely tabu within the precincts of the mess, and it may confidently be stated that three-fourths of the regimental officers go through their military career equipped only with a mere acquaintance with the drill of the arm they belong to, and knowing nothing whatever of military art outside the pages of the drill-book. It is true there are professional examinations, by which the fitness of the officer for promotion is tested up to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. But these occur at intervals of many years and they can be "crammed" for a month or so before the officer presents himself to be tested, which he can do at a time selected by himself. A distinguished authority is said to have remarked of British officers that they were most excellent men; but they were too rich, and did not look upon the Service as a profession requiring study, so that if they made mistakes they were only regarded as jokes, while if they blundered at sport it was looked on as unforgiveable.

There has been some expectation that the War Office would take steps towards diminishing the expense of life in the Army, especially in Cavalry regiments. At present the only definite proposal put forward is, to increase the Cavalry officer's pay. This is of course, futile, for, under the existing system, no subaltern of horse can be so paid as not to require a considerable private income and it is a difficult matter to settle by regulations the amount an officer may spend on his various pursuits. A regimental coach is not a great item with a set of men who must necessarily keep horses. But the causes of extravagant expenditure are polo, hunting, and racing. Polo is carried to such a pitch that a year or two ago one regiment paid over £5,000 for its ponies. It contains a number of rich men, and obviously it is not one for a poor man to enter. If this sort of outlay is to be permitted it is better, perhaps, for the Service at large that they should congregate in certain regiments rather than be distributed throughout the different arms. One rich man in a regiment is a nuisance. If a subaltern, he will, in all probability, give himself airs, and the others with less means will try to imitate him, with the inevitable result. Hunting in many Cavalry regiments is compulsory, and involves a string of horses, civilian grooms, and the thousand and one expenses which the hunting man knows full well. Occasionally a regiment keeps a pack of hounds, which adds still more to the number of general expenses to be divided among the whole regiment. Racing, again, is a needless source of expenditure, nor has it anything to reccommend it from the professional point of view. Now, all these three points could easily be dealt with. Limit the number of polo ponies to one per officer, this with the number of officers in a regiment would give quite sufficient for the team. Allow no one to keep more than two hunters with the regiment, for if the soldiering side of military life is to be pursued, a man cannot hunt more than twice a week at the utmost. Absolutely forbid the keeping of racers; this would be no hardship to any officer who meant to attend to his work in the regiment.

Generally speaking, there can be no doubt, the the Army is more expensive than it was thirty years ago. One reason for this, no doubt, is the fact that the wealth and luxury of the country, have grown considerably, and, consequently, the standard of living in the Service has become higher. The pay of the officer has, however, remained the same, and there is something to be said for the opinion of the author that in the lower commissioned ranks it is undesirable to increase it. His suggestion that we should adopt the German system of the Offizierwahl is not feasible; the tone in the two Services is so different that it would be by no means employed with the impartiality it is made use of in Prussia. But to make sure that extravagance was kept down and expenses in messing and entertainment put on a proper footing, together with a fair increase in pay in the upper ranks, would, perhaps, be sufficient to get what we want—men who enter the Army for the sake of soldiering. It is impossible not to recognise that the Service must be made more professional. Officers will have to work harder, the leave of all will have to be cut down to the amount allowed to Staff officers, viz., six weeks; and the conditions of Army life will then become such that the man who enters it merely for social reasons will find he is no longer wanted. The notion that the British officer indulges in the silly extravagances attributed to him by foreigners is, of course, ridiculous, but there is too often a recklessness of expenditure which is inexcusable. A Cavalry regiment at some recent manœuvres took two mess-marquees, the one to be used as a dining tent, the other as an ante-room. The latter was kept filled with plants to decorate it! One source of expense to the officers is the constant moves to which regiments are subjected, and which inflict heavy cost on the mess. These are, of course, the fault of the War Office, and unavoidable by the officers.

The author's account of the way in which men enter the regiments of Guards is correct, with one important omission. No one can be Gazetted to the Life or Horse Guards unless he is on the Prince of Wales's list; and for the Foot Guards he must be nominated by one of the Colonels of the three regiments. The latter rule holds good for the Rifle Brigade and the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and practically for the 10th Hussars and 17th Lancers. For the Cavalry of the Guard a minimum allowance of £800

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOTHA NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, MAR. 13.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, said there was no further information regarding the negotiations with Botha at present.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Lord Wenlock has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates were presented to the Commons last night. They show an increase of two millions sterling and provide for 3,745 more men, three new battleships, eight cruisers, fifteen torpedo destroyers and five Holland submarine boats. The question of the latter is being carefully studied.

The Estimates also provide for new arrangements to retain forty-eight of the Orient line, Peninsular and Oriental and other liners as fast cruisers.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The Chinese left 250 dead and four pom-poms after their defeat by the Germans at the Ansuling Pass.

Count Waldersee has arranged for the disposition of the Allies for the summer, including 1,000 British, to remain at the Summer Palace and 2,000 near Danchow and Peitsho.

THE COLVILE CASE.

LONDON MARCH 13.

The Commons have rejected by 262 against 148 a motion demanding an enquiry into General Colvile's case.

THE CANADIAN COMMONS.

The Canadian Commons have rejected by 144 against 3 a motion opposing the despatch of Canadian contingents to the Cape and the enlistment of Canadians for the South African Constabulary.

THE PRINCE NAWAB MIR OOSMAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, MARCH 13.

At the request of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, a large meeting of the trustees, staff and students assembled last evening in the Strachy Hall of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College Aligarh, when the following two resolutions were unanimously passed :—(1) "That this meeting offer to Almighty God their fervent and heartfelt prayers for having so mercifully protected Prince Nawab Mir Oosman Khan Bahadur, heir of his Highness the Nizam from the dangerous accident of the bursting of his gun which lately befel him while out shooting, that prayers be offered for the long life and prosperity of the young Prince and for his future safety and welfare and that a copy of this resolution with the earnest and sincere congratulations of the meeting be most respectfully laid before his Highness the Nizam. The second resolution was that two rakkats of thanksgiving and praise be read in the College Musjid immediately after the "mughrib namaz" by both the Sunni and Shiah sects.

SIR A. HAVELOCK ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

A "New York Herald" telegram received at Colombo states that on February 8th, at Algiers, Sir Arthur Havelock was attacked by three ruffians who beat him into insensibility and robbed him of his watch and chain and a small sum of money he had on him. The robbers left him lying in a ditch.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sunda arrived here on the evening of the 10th.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss China, sailed from Kobe for Trieste, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay for Trieste, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 12th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 12th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Nilo left Aden, for Bombay, on the 12th instant at noon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday the 18th instant early morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowngugar 4.
The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 7-8G
Bar Silver	28 1-8

THE MURDER AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry at the Morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Narayen Luximon, who was alleged to have been murdered by Gunoo Sajana, a Hindu labourer on the morning of the 11th instant. After some further evidence had been recorded, the Jury returned a verdict that deceased died from fracture of the skull by blows with a wooden mallet inflicted upon him by Gunoo Sajana, under such circumstances that his act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held last evening in the Municipal Hall, when Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presided, and there were also present Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Vilegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C. I. E.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

Mr. K. N. Wadia in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee why even when the Tansa Duct at Bhandoop has been repaired, a sufficient amount of water was not supplied to some localities, namely Fort, Tardeo, Malabar Hill, Dadar, and Worlee, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The committee, after transacting other business adjourned.

LADY Curzon's Fund for founding Victoria Scholarships which will facilitate the training of native midwives, bids fair to be a great success. It already exceeds two lakhs of rupees, and there are certain to be many more large subscriptions. The Fund seems to have appealed very directly to the wives of Native Princes and to Indian ladies who are in a position to give freely. Several of these have already come forward with donations varying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 and the spontaneous manner in which these sums have been given is very pleasant to notice. The Duferin Fund has already commanded a large measure of support from Native Statee. Now we have a new development of its action which will probably have marked results in lessening the sufferings of Indian women of all classes. With a large special endowment fund such as Lady Curzon desires to raise, there will be no necessity for periodical appeals for assistance; the scholarships, once founded, will endure for all time, and the good resulting from them will be enormous.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Lieutenant J. B. Roberts, 32nd Battery Field Artillery, died at Goona on the 11th instant of heart disease.

Captain Wilson Quartermaster, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, is retiring from the service.

The following officers of the Bombay R. A. M. C. have been ordered home with invalids :—Majors R. P. Henderson, W. Rowney, and A. C. Spence; Captains J. G. McNaught, R. E. Austin and H. K. Read.

Lieutenant F.M.B. Robertson, Black Watch, at present one of the Extra A.-D.-C's. on His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff, goes out immediately to South Africa.

A detachment of the 21st Bombay Infantry, strength one native officer and 25 rank and file, will proceed to Bagdad by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kilwa to-day.

No appointment has yet been made in succession to General Jennings, who vacates the Command of the Lucknow District on April 1st. The vacancy will presumably go to General Gaselee, but he is not likely to take it up until next year, as it is understood he proceeds home on leave at the conclusion of the China business.

Major-General MacLeod, now officiating in Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, will be transferred to Meerut to act for Sir Bindon Blood-Colonel Vousden, V. C., has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by General Fancourt's resignation of the Allahabad District, but will be posted to officiate in command of the Frontier Force vice MacLeod. Colonel Vousden is an old P. F. F. man, and his appointment will give general satisfaction on the frontier, of which he has an intimate knowledge. Consequent on the above moves, Colonel H. Rose, 27th Punjab Infantry, will be confirmed in Command of the Malakand Force vice Vousden.

THE PAY OF PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS.

The Secretary of State has rejected the proposals of the Bishops to improve the pay of Probationary Chaplains, though these proposals received the qualified approval of the Government of India.

SCHOOLS FOR MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Provision is made in the Budget for Schools for Mounted Infantry so it would appear that the organisation of this important section of the forces is to be actively proceeded with.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR EDMUND ROCHE ELLES.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Major-General Sir Edmund Roche Elles to be a member of the Viceroy's Council in succession to Sir Edwin Collen, who retires in April.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's rooms on Tuesday last, the 12th instant, Mr. E. H. Aitken presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Mr. Charles A. Fuller (Cawnpore), Mr B. R. Pritchard (Lakhimpur), Mr. W. B. Wright (Lakhimpur), and Mr. G. M. Prichard, (Ramtek). Mr F. E. Fletcher (Calicut) and Mr. W. P. Masson (Darjeeling).

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections since the last meeting :—

1 pair of Indian wolves (by native)	Canis pallipes	Mr W A Heyland
1 Bonelli's eagle	Hieractus fasciatus	Capt W A Payn
1 crested serpent eagle	Spriornis cheela	Do
1 crested honey buzzard	Bernis cristatus	Do
1 pale harrier	Circus macrurus	Do
1 greenshank	Totanus glottis	Do
1 gull-billed tern	Sterna anglica	Do
1 red-breasted fly catcher	Siphia parva	Do
3 jungle cats (alive)	Felis chaus	Mr P A Collins
1 fossil tusk of a mastodon	.....	Mr E Goff
Head of Indian rhinoceros	Rhinoceros unicornis	Sir Henry Tichborne Bart
1 sarus egg	Grus antigone	Mr D A Macmillan
2 earth snake (alive)	Eryx johnii	Mr C Merrony
1 bunch of plantains (red and yellow varieties on the one stalk)	.....	Capt S Goodridge, B N, C I E
7 bats (in spirits)	.....	Mr T B Fry, I F S
5 bats (skinned)	.....	Mr E Comber
24 birds' skins	.....	Indian Museum (in exchange)
Reed bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	Lieut J W Watson, I M S
Tree sparrow	Passer montanus	Do
Rose finch	Rhodospiza obsoleta	Do
Eversman's redstart	Ruticilla erythronota	Do
Barnes's chat	Saxicola barnesi	Do
Red tailed chat	Saxicola chrysopygia	Do
Masked wagtail	Motacilla personata	Do
Water-pipit	Anthus spinoletta	Do
Central-Asian starling	Sturnus porphyronotus	Do
Allied grey shrike	Lanius assimilis	Do
Sparrow-hawk	Accipiter nisus	Do
Jerdon's accentor	Tharrhaleusjerdoni	Do
4 obesasant skins	Genæus sp.	Capt W G Nisbett
1 Imperial pigeon	Ducula cuprea	Do
1 civet cat (alive)	Viverricula malaccensis	Mr W Murray
7 bats' skins	.....	Mr A M Primrose
1 batrachian	Ichthyophis glutinosus	Mr E Ernest Green
2 lizards	Ceratophora tennentii	Do
2 toads	Nannophrys ceylonesis	Do

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The Wilt Disease of Cotton and its control; two diseases of Red Cedar, caused by Polyporus juniperinus n. sp, and Polyporus carneus; the Canadian Entumologist, Vol. XXXIII., No. 2; The Distribution of Vertebrate Animals in India, Ceylon, and Burma, by W. T. Blanford, LL.D., F.R.S.; Annals of the Queensland Museum No. 1; annales de Museo National de Montevideo La Faune du Congo, Poissons Mouveau, Boulenger; illustrations de la Flora du Cong.

The curious "sport" cent by Captain Goodridge, R.N., of the red and yellow varieties of plantains growing together in one bunch excited considerable attention and an excellent sketch of the same by Miss M. Thacker was much admired.

The honorary secretary drew the special attention of the members to the valuable contribution consisting of 241 specimens of birds' skins representing over 200 species, which had been received in exchange from the Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, A detailed list of the birds will appear in the journal.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Sir Henry Tichborne Bart., for his handsome contribution of a head of the Indian rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis) mounted by Rowland Ward of London.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1900.

Mr. N. C. Macleod, the honorary treasurer, laid before the meeting a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1900, showing a credit balance of Rs. 2,159-13-8 in cash and Rs. 4,800 invested in Government Paper. It was resolved that the accounts be passed subject to the usual audit.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The Prsident, Vice-Presidents and members of the Managing Committee for the present year were duly elected, as follows :—

President.—H. E. Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote.
Vice-Presidents.—Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Dr. D. MacDonald.
Managing Committee.—Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, Dr. D. MacDonald, Mr. E. H. Aitken, Rev. F. Dreckman, S.J.; Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S.; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Oliver, R.E. Messrs. E. Ernest, Green. F. O. Gadsden, L. De Niceville, W. S. Millard, A. Abercrombie, E. L Barton, R. Gilbert. E. Comber, R. C. Wroughton I.F.S.; T. R. D. Bell, I.F.S.; Captain A. Newnham, and Vety.-Capt G. H. Evans.
Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. N. C. Macleod.
Honorary Secretary.—Mr. H. M. Phipson.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were read and discussed :—1, The Poison gland of the King Cobra (Naia bungarus) with demonstrations, by Major S. Prail, I.M.S. 2. A Visit to the Nuil after the Famine, by Regd. Gilbert. 3. The Fauna of Amoy, by L. de Niceville. 4 The life history of Mycalesis (Calysime) subdita, Moove, by Major N. Manders. R.A.M.C. 5. On the occurrence Bonelli's Eagle and the Golden Eye Duck at Myingyan, Burman, by K. C. Macdonald. 6. On the occurrence of the Desert Finch (Rhodospiza obsoleta) at Chaman, Baluchistan. by E. Comber.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

YESTERDAY the annual Bombay Horse Show was opened on the Oval, which was as bright with fluttering streamers as if the occasion was of a far more festive character. The Show is usually held in the race week, and this year, though there was talk of holding it at a different time, it would probably have been held as usual, but for the event which caused the postponement of so many functions of one kind and another. The exhibition, yesterday, was however highly successful, and except that the weather was hotter the show did not appear to be to any extent affected by the change of date. The entries were fully up to last year's total. The classes for chargers and hunters were very well filled and only in some of the harness classes did the entries fall short of last year's numbers. In every other respect the show was a distinct success. As the afternoon wore on the attendance became large, and the quality of the animals exhibited was of a very high standard indeed. In many of the classes the judges appeared to have the greatest difficulty in deciding between the merits of competing animals. English and Colonial chargers, which had the first place on the programme, were a very large and a very admirable class, and required a great deal of judging. The whole of the members of the class were Colonials and Colonel Suart's handsome bay, Squire, was given the premier award, while Rufus, the bay animal belonging to the Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard, was placed second, with Capt. Pollard's Lassie, third. Sergt. Reddie's bay mare, Ladysmith, was first among the Light Horse and Volunteer Officers' chargers, and members of the Governor's Body Guard carried off four of the prizes for troop horses open to the Bombay Cavalry, His Excellency's Body Guard and the Mounted Police. The two classes of hunters which were judged yesterday, namely that for animals 14-2 and under and the class for Arabs and country breds, were very good. It the first Mr. J. L. Symon's Phœnix was given the premier prize and in the second class the winner was Mr. Ali bin Talib's Honey Suckle, which beat the Nawab of Jaora's Parole. The Polo ponies were all through a very excellent lot. Among the Arabs and country-bred's regularly played, a class which occupied the judges for a long time, Captain Cameron's Omar Khayzam beat H. H. the Aga Khan's Helios, Captain James' Monaco being placed third. In the harness classes there was in several instances keen competition. In the single harness class for Arabs and country breds, Captain Greville's "Ironwater" was awarded premier honours, with Captain Moore's Cosie second. Mr. Anandjee Nanjee's handsome brown mare "Modesty" carried off the first award in a general and very admirable class of big harness animals. In the corresponding class for animals 14-2 and under, Captain Cyril Murray's Lassie was placed first, with Mr. Jehangir J. Gazdar's Winall second and Major Baker's Macushla, third. In double harness His Excellency the Governor's splendid pair, Nile and Nelson, which drew the new mail phaeton which has been built for his Excellency by the Fort Coach Building Co., were given the first award, Mr. Zygoras' Lalli and Ladas being second, Major Baker's Macushla, winner of a third prize in single harness, driven tandem with Machree assisted to carry off a first award for its owner, the pair beating Mr. J. S. Symon's Phœnix, which was first in it sclass as a hunter and Paddybird, second. Honey-suckle, Mr. Ali bin Talib's grey, which won in the class for Arab and country bred hunters, was also first among the Arab stallions of fourteen hands and under, Mr. Anandjee Nanjee's President beating for second place the Nawab of Jaora's Parole which was second in the hunter class. A couple of fine bays belonging to Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas received first and second honours in the general class for stallions. Brood mares were an especially admirable lot and the greatest difficulty was experienced in deciding between the merits of the animals. Major Morgan's Chestnut, Eventide and Mr. Ali bin Talib's bay, Sona, were bracketed first in an excellent class of Arab and country bred brood mares and in the general class for mares over 14-2 Mr. M. Goculdas won with Goullo, which is by St. Swithin out of Black Bess. Mr. P. Benn's Somerset was first in the corresponding class for mares 14-2 and under, and Mr. E. M. Slater's Spree, which was placed third in the hunter class, was in this instance given the second award. The pony jumping was highly interesting and the awards were very popular, Capt Morris won with Amber, which jumps very cleanly, Mr. T. C. Naples was second with Marion, an animal which clears the fences like a bird, and was beaten for first honours only by a point or two, and what perhaps pleased the spectators more than all, Master Noel Baldock, on a small pony with the high flying name of Sky Scraper, jumped into third place. The pony cleared the fences finely, but the water jump was beyond its powers. The driving competitions for tandems and single harness down for decision yesterday were postponed and though a start was made with the ladies' driving competition, that too had to be put off owing to the failing light. A large number of classes remain to be judged and the show will be continued to-day. Several coach builders had tents on the ground where samples of their work were on view. Mr. Pestonji B. Press, of the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, had, among other vehicles, the mail phaeton with heavy rubber tyres built for H. E. the Governor. The vehicle is fitted with electric springs, having India rubber bearings to prevent vibration. A carriage exhibited at the Paris Exhibition was also on view and a large number of carriage accessories and fittings. Mr. Pestonji B. Press has patented a trace and shaft bolt, which should be of great advantage in cases of carriage accidents. The contrivance substitutes an easily workable spring for the nut usually attached to the shaft bolt. In order to remove the bolt it is only necessary to pull the free end of the spring outwards. The bolt can then be readily taken out and the whole shaft and leather trace at once detached from the carriage. Messrs. J. A. Williams and Co. had, among other vehicles, an autocar built in Bombay to carry four persons, to be worked by kerosine oil and to travel at a speed of ten miles an hour. Messrs. W. Stephens and Sons had also vehicles and other specialities on view. The arrangements for the show were excellent.

The following were the officials of the show:—Local Executive Committee—Captain Boileau, Mr F D Hunt, A V D, Mr F A Prevost, Mr F C Allen, Mr T L Roberts, Mr T W Birkett, Colonel Anderson, Honorary Veterinary Surgeon; D Lindsay, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; Offices: Old Secretariat, Apollo Sreet, Bombay. Judges: Lieut-Colonel Bull, I M S, Major E Broome, Major Morgan, A V D, Captain Hunt, Captain Cameron, Mr J L Symons, Mr F A Prevost, Mr Sullaman, A Wahed, Mr A Mc Alpin (for Harness Classes. Awards :—

CHARGERS.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL CHARGERS.

Col Stuart b aust g Squire 1
Commdt H E the Governor's Body guard b aust g Rufus 2
Capt Pollard br aust m Lassie 3

Seventeen entries.

CHARGERS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND LIGHT HORSE.

Sergt. Reddie b aust m Ledysmith 1
Corp. T. L. Roberts br aust g Warlock 2

Six entries

TROOP HORSES AND N.-C. OFFICERS' CHARGERS belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H E the Governor's Body-guard and the Mounted Police.

H E the Governor's Body-Guard aust g No 50 1
H E the Governor's Body-Guard aust g No 43 2
Kalaykhan Jamayatkhan dark b aust g ... 3

Fourteen Entries.

Sk Abdul Hamid Sk Jungee ch Persian b... 1
H E the Governor's Body-Guard arab h No 229 2

Six entries.

HUNTERS.

HUNTERS 14-2 AND UNDER.

Mr J L Symons b eng m Phœnix 1
Mr F C Allen grey aust g Panic 2
Mr E M Slater b aust m Spree 3

Ten entries.

HUNTERS, ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED (HORSE OR PONY.)

Ali bin Talib g a h Honey Suckle 1
H H the Nawab of Jaora ch a h Parole 2
Mr E P Close b e b g Chorus 3

Sixteen entries.

POLO PONIES.

ARABS AND COUNTRY-BREDS (REGULARLY PLAYED IN GAMES).

Capt. D. Cameron g a g Amar Khaygam .. 1
H. H. the Aga Khan b. a. h., Helios 2
Capt. W. W. James b. a. h., Monaco 3

Twelve entries

PONIES SUITABLE FOR POLO.

Mr Abl bin Talib lightgrey a h 1
Mr Ali bin Talib g a h 2
Mr Sulleman A Wahed b a h Champion ... 3

Ten entries.

HARNESS HORSES.

Single Harness.

ARABS AND COUNTRY-BREDS (HORSE OR PONY).

Capt The Hon C F Greville g c b g Ironmaster 1
Capt G Moore b c b m Cosie 2
Mr Sulleiman A Wahed b a h Wellington .. 3

Fourteen entries.

OTHER CLASSES OVER 14-2.

Mr. Anandjee Nanjee br e m Modesty 1
Mr P D Padumjee black aust h Sultan ... 2
Mr Powvala br aust m Miss Sweet William 3

Eight entries.

OTHER CLASSES : 14-2 AND UNDER

Capt. Cyrie Murray, black w. m., Lassie ... 1
Mr. Jehanghir J. Gazdar. b. aust. m., Winall 2
Major Baker, I.M.S., b aust. m. Macushla... 3

Eleven entries.

PAIRS IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

H E the Governor b e g Nile and b e g Nelson 1
Mr A Zygoras b aust m Lali and b aust g Ladas 2
Jalbhoy Ardeshar Seth g hung g Romeo and g hung m Juliet 3

Eight entries.

TANDEMS.

Major Baker, I M S b aust ms Macushla and Muchree 1
Mr J L Symons b e ms Phœnix and Paddy-bird 2
Mr F A Prevost { b a g Mainchance ..... } 3 { g an Templar ..... }

Five entries.

STALLIONS.

ARAB STALLIONS 14 HANDS AND UNDER.

Mr Ali bin Talib g a h Honey-Suckle 1
Mr Anandjee Nanjee black a h President ... 2
H H Nawab of Jaora ch a h Parole 3

Twelve entries.

STALLIONS OF OTHER CLASSES.

Mr Naranji Dwarkadas b aust h Nobleman by Australian Peer out of Paradox 1
Mr Naraoji Dwarkadas b aust h Veneda by Escutcheon out of Happy-bride 2

Four entries.

BROOD MARES.

ARABS AND COUNTRY BRED (SUITABLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.)

Mr Ali bin Talib b a m Sona ..... } 1
Major Morgan ch ch m Eventide ..... }
Mr Sulleman A Wahed ch ch m Daisy Bell 2
H H the Aga Khan br ch m Evensong 3

Twelve entries.

OTHER CLASSES OVER 14-2 (SUITABLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES).

Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas ch. aust. m., Goullo by St. Swithin out of Black Bess... 1
Mr. Powvala br. aust. m., Miss Sweet William, by Confidence—Genevieve 2
Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas b. aust. m., My Fancy, by Ascot, out of Grayling 3

Nine entries.

OTHER CLASSES 14-2 AND UNDER (SUITABLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES).

Mr P Benn b e m Somerset 1
Mr E M Slater b aust m Spree 2
Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas ch aust m Lady Yetman, by Yetman, out of Indignant... 3

Ten entries.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

PONIES 14-2 AND UNDER.

Capt. Morris ch. a. g., Amber 1
Mr. T. C. Naples br. aust. m., Marion 2
Master Noel Baldock b. aust. Sky Scraper... 3

Fourteen entries.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE PORTUGUESE HEALTH CAMP.

YESTERDAY morning Her Excellency Lady Northcote, accompanied by Captain Pritchard and a private secretary visited the Portuguese health camp on the Kennedy Sea face. Her Excellency was receievd by Mrs. Cecilia D'Souza, Mrs. Adelaide Ribeiro and Mr. J. Godinho. Her Excellency was then conducted to a pavilion where all the Portuguese Ladies of the camp had assembled to receive her. Mrs. Cicelia D'Souza in a short speech welcomed Her Excellency to the Portuguese health camp, and Mr. Godinho informed Her Excellency that this was the first time in the history of the community that the wife a Governor of Bombay had visited the Portuguese ladies.

Mrs. Adelaide Ribeiro then, on behalf of the lady members, acknowledged their gratitude for Her Excellency's visit, and at her departure Mr. S. Menezes raised three cheers, "Viva Excellentissima Lady Northcote, viva excellentissimo Lord Northcote, viva Captain Pritchard."

THE BANDMAN OPERA SEASON.

TO-NIGHT at the Novelty Theatre the Bandman Opera Company open their season with the charming comic opera "Little Christopher Columbus." The piece was originally produced at the Lyric Theatre, London, and had a most successful run with Miss May Yohe taking the title role. The music is by Ivan Caryll, who now takes the place occupied by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, and the words are by G. R. Sims and Cecil Rayleigh, of Drury Lane-fame. It may be mentioned that last autumn the Bandman Opera Company toured the provincial cities in England and Scotland, and the members who will take the boards to-night are identically the same as those who appeared so successfully in England. Mr. Harry Cole is a brilliant comedian and a most interesting man to watch on the stage. In England and Calcutta he has built up a great reputation and in "Little Christopher Columbus" he will have plenty of scope to exhibit his humour. Miss Florence Darley pourtrays the title role. The best songs in the first act are "Lazily, Lazily, Drowsily, Drowsily" by her, and Mr. Rutter as the second Mrs. Block sings "Christopher Columbus." The best thing is the marionette dance between Mr Cole and Miss Ada Lawrence, the latter being an exceptionally clever dancer. In the second act there are "Honey, my Honey," the "Sisters' giggle" and another dance by Miss Lawrence. It is satisfactory to know that the chorus is carefully chosen and particularly strong, and Mr. Jessee Williams who is well known in New York and London, will be in charge of the band. Taken all around there is nothing lacking as far as talent goes to make the season in Bombay the most successful of its tour in India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	13	2	13
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	31	22	67
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	61	32	73
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	36	20	37
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarnico, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	44	102
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	7	22
G Mahim and Worli	20	14	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknowns.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	30	39
Total	177	171	378
Total plague deaths to date	89,096	74,206	
Same date last year	108	111	390

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE MAIL.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE accused concerned in the train-wrecking near Kardi Station on the night of the 27th January, were again placed by Mr. Rennison, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Rao Bahadur A. G. Kotwal, the Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, and charged under section 126 B of the Railway Act of 1890, with endangering the safety of passengers, under circumstances already published. The names of the accused are Dawoo Amboo, Balu Kalu, Lalu Oomar, Phoo Kala Kunade, and Palloo Chawoo. Mr. M. B. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little & Co., and Mr. Acharya, Government pleader, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Padhe, pleader, appeared for the third accused, while the other accused were not represented. Mr. Pearson, Railway Engineer, watched the proceedings.

Mr. Jardine, in opening the case, stated that shortly after the accused were at the scene of the accident a rail was removed. Before they could complete the work a passenger train came from Bombay, when the rail was simply turned over, and marks of wheels of the train were found on the side of the train. After the train had passed the whole rail was removed and placed outside the line about three feet from its original position. A railway engine, in charge of Burjorji Nanabhoy, then came and was derailed. These were the facts with reference to the derailment.

ENGINE DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Burjorji Nanabhoy, the driver of the light engine, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that he was in service for over 21 years. On the night of the accident he was in charge of the Banking engine, which was derailed at five minutes past nine. The engine was going at the rate of 14 miles an hour. After the accident he went back to Khardi on foot, with a fireman, named Sakhia, to give information of the accident. He reached it at 10-50. Telegrams were sent to all concerned. Two bolts were found to have been removed from the fish plate, while six were lying loose alongside the chair. Mr. Nolan, Inspector, Mr. Scott, Station Master of Kalyan, and Mr. Ablett, loco-fireman, came subsequently.

Namya Kalya, a fireman, examined by Mr. Jardine, stated that on the night of the accident he heard voices of men under the bridge situated near the place where the rail was removed. The Parsi driver of the engine went to Khardi station to give information of the derailment, while the witness remained in charge of the engine.

THE STORY OF THE PLOT.

The first accused, Bangoo Paloo, was granted a pardon on condition that he would disclose all the facts of the case. He, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that he was an agriculturist, and lived in Siroli village, near the spot of the accident. Previous to the derailment the accused No. 3 met him and said they would meet at the Pimpla field. This conversation took place on the day of the accident, a little before sunset, in the witness's house. According to the arrangement he went to the field, where the five remaining accused also came. The field was Inam land, and belonged to his family. The accused Dhawoo, Laloo and Palloo came together, while the other accused followed them. Accused No. 3, Baloo, then said they had to upset a train. Baloo and Pillia brought two crowbars, one hammer and one spanner. One crowbar was handed to Dhawoo, Baloo took the spanner, while a hammer was given to Pillia. They then went to the station where the engine was derailed. Balloo loosened the bolts of the rail with the spanner; after which accused No. 5 knocked out the keys with a hammer. Dawoo and Lalloo put their crowbars under the rail and lifted it. The witness also gave them assistance. They raised the rail on to the chair. Afterwards seeing a passenger train coming from Karjat, they ran away. The train passed, when Baloo said that the work was not completed and they must go again to remove the rail completely. All of them pushed the rails with crowbars down the ballast. They thought that a goods train would come up, but instead of that they saw a light engine coming. They wanted to wreck a goods train with the purpose of looting grain. The light engine derailed, and seeing their object not fulfilled, they went to their homes. Baloo said that he and the other gangmen would be sent for an account of the derailment and so they ran away. Baloo and Pillia took the tools away with them. Baloo was his uncle. All the five accused were employed as gangmen on the G. I. P. Railway. The nuts removed by Lalloo were like those produced in the Court. The witness then explained how the rail was removed.

Mr. Jardine put in the statement the witness made a few days ago, and to which he adhered.

In answer to Mr. Jardine the Magistrate said that in accordance with the practice of his Court it was not necessary to take all the evidence before committing the accused to trial.

Rama Bapoo, a gateman on the G. I. P. Railway, said that on the night of the accident he was posted to the Oomberwali level crossing. Opposite the gate house there was a box for keeping tools of the Railway gangmen. On the night of the accident he saw the accused Dhawoo, Paloo and Laloo about 2 a. m. to take the spanner and hammer to re-rail the light engine.

Gundo Bhagvandas, a night duty gateman, deposed to having been on duty at the level crossing between Kardi and Kasara on the night previous to the accident. He was on his way to Kasara, when he saw all accused sitting near a culvert and conversing. Laloo, with two other gangmen, came about two o'clock on the night of the accident and took away a spanner and a hammer from a tool box opposite the chowkey. The tools were taken away to re-rail the engine.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR.

Mr Thomas Nolan, Permanent Way-Inspector to G. I. P. Railway, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that he had been in the service of the Company for about 13 years. On the day before the accident he was unloading pot-slippers beyond Kasara on the Ghats. For that purpose some other additional gangs of labourers were employed under his supervision. The witness kept registers of gangs of men employed. He had a record of men on work on the day previous to the accident. On that day all the men of the gang No. 2, except the Keyman, were present on work. On the day of the accident the pot-slippers were not unloaded. He received news of the derailment of the engine, and went to the spot at 1 a.m. the following day. The derailed engine was leaning over to the left, and the left wheels were buried in the banking. There were bolts and keys on the ballast. When witness went to the place of derailment, he had with him a police havildar, a sepoy and a constable. After arriving at the spot he sent the havildar to go and bring the gang No. 2. They arrived with tools. Witness's mucadam drew his attention to an extra spanner, lying among the other spanners. The witness could not say whether the extra spanner was a railway spanner, but it was similar to a railway one. The witness made inquiries of his mucadam how the spanner came there, but the latter was not in a position to give any explanation.

At this stage the case was adjourned till this morning at 11 a.m.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending March 1st were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1,192	1,223
Karachi	46	36
Poona (including Cantonment)	2	1
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	11	6
Surat	38	32
Thana	230	209
Khandeish	37	35
Nasik	14	12
Poona (excluding City)	9	4
Satara	7	5
Kolaba	27	25
Belgaum	406	286
Dharwar	84	62
Kanara	3	2
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	46	22
Kolhapur	172	100
Cutch	13	11
Baroda territory	36	28
Janjira	9	9
European	1	
Total...	2,356	2,086
Week ending Feb. 22	1,948	1537
Total to date	428,179	335,277

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

WE are asked to state that the Trinity College Board have now established Murree as a new local centre in India for the College examinations in music. This took effect from 1st March, 1901. The names of the members of the Local Committee are as follows :—The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lahore, Chairman; The Ven. Archdeacon of Lahore; The Hon. Mr. Broadbent; Miss Sampson, Principal St. Denys' School,, Murree; Local Secretary, Miss Necker, music mistress, St. Denys' School, Murree.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN IRON TRUST.

GAS FOR IRON PRODUCTION.

LONDON DOCKS ACCOMMODATION.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

As chairman of the meeting of shareholders of the South Durham Steel and Iron Company, held at Stockton, Sir Christopher Furness, M.P.,

of these three kinds of merchandise are reported. Perhaps enough tea and tobacco for eight or, at the most, ten weeks ahead has been taken out of bond, and on this computation the loss to the national revenue may be one-sixth or one-fifth of the difference calculated on the annual yield, between the current duties and those to be fixed by the new Budget. The amount, although doubtless important to the merchants, is a comparatively small item in the national accounts. This annual exercise of foresight in dutiable commodities is really quite legitimate and even necessary, but it ought by this time to have stimulated a corresponding habit of provision in Chancellors of the Exchequer. It is impossible not to sympathise with Sir Michael Hicks Beach in his desire to be even with those whom he regards merely as gamblers and tax-evaders, and we agree that to lower instead of raising the duties would disconcert them sadly. That risk however they are prepared to face. Another plan—tried last year—is to spring the Budget on the country before it is expected; its effect has been merely that the withdrawals from bond have begun rather earlier than usual this time. A third plan, the merits of which Sir Michael Hicks Beach says he is considering is to make any increase of duty retrospective; but the threat, perhaps, is not to be taken too seriously.

Mr. Forbes, chairman of the National Telephone Company, is interesting enough as a chairman, but he has all the luck against him, or his companies. At all events, there are precious few of them that do well. The National Telephone Company's proprietors looked somewhat rueful at their recent meeting Mr. Forbes is a fighting chairman, and his companies have to be fighting companies. This particular one, says Mr. Forbes, is at the "parting of the ways." In other words, more capital is wanted to combat the Post Office, whose system should be at work in a few months' time. How is the new capital to be raised? In the market they would not give much for the chances of an Ordinary issue, and that may explain the policy of offering the unissued Ordinary as Preference. Will the latter go? The company is undoubtedly fighting hard, and from all accounts pressure is being brought to bear on old "five-year" subscribers whose terms have elapsed and who are jogging along from year to year waiting to see how the cat jumps. Unless we are much mistaken, the company has been putting the screw on and talking of alternatives between a new five-year agreement and higher rates. With the Post Office system so near completion we can imagine that the ordinary subscriber will wait. If there are to be low Post Office rates, there must be low National rates. Meantime the capital is being increased although competition is seriously threatening. Will the capital be readily taken up in the circumstances? Mr. Forbes can usually view prospects on the rosy side, but his forecasts are not always fulfilled. Looking at the matter from the Stock market point of view, the National Telephone Company's securities seem none too desirable investments at the present time.

Though in nearly all the Turkish provinces iron ore is to be found, there are no blast furnaces nor manufacturing shops, and the finished-iron business is of the most limited description. Import into Turkey, both in iron and steel, is consequently of considerable importance, amounting to 60,000 tons annually valued at 18,500,000 francs. Imports at Constantinople alone are, on an average, 20,000 tons, worth 7,500,000 francs per annum. Chief supplies are sent from Sweden and Belgium, while England, which takes the first place in all other trade with Turkey sends only about 6,000 tons per annum. Turkey, imports from Austria-Hungary about the same amount as from England, but in the German business an improvement has been noticed of late. Formerly, the ironworks of northern France did a strong business with Turkey, but they have long been compelled to give way to the more successful Swedish and Belgian firms. Quite recently, however, efforts have been made to recover the lost ground. What Russia sends to Turkey has not been of any weight hitherto, but her works have been trying hard to extend their trade with the Ottoman Empire from year to year. Besides railway and engineering requirements, iron bars and girders are the principal articles taken. The consumption in Constantinople increases rapidly, amounts to 3,000 to 4,000 tons annually, chiefly supplied for Belgium. The price for girders is from £5 to £6 per ton. The yearly export in bars from Belgium to Turkey amounts to 15,000 to 20,000 tons: the best sorts, however, are taken rom Sweden. Tin plates and galvanised and corrugate f sheets are almost exclusively imported rom thisd country.

FISHES AND THEIR WAYS.

AN interesting article on this subject appears in "Longman's Magazine" written by Mr. John Isabell. In the course of it he says that the dark surface of a tole, plaice, or turbot is its side, and not its back. It is true that both eyes are visible, which is not the case when a mackerel or conger is laid on its side, but this is simply owing to the fact that one eye of a flat-fish has, since the creature's birth, passed across what we may call the bridge of its nose to keep company with the other eye. The wandering eye begins its migration at a very early age; so early, indeed, that it is a little difficult to detect it on its journey. A plaice a fifth of an inch in length, and five days' old carries one eye on each side of its nose; when three-fifths of an inch long, and about two months old, the left eye has crossed over to the right side. Lemon soles when one inch long, or two months old, have the left eye on the edge of the head, but when double that size and six months old both eyes are found on the right side. A sole assumes its lop-sided aspect by the time it has been hatched two months. When a turbot is half an inch in length the right eye begins to peep over the centre arch of the bridge; at three-quarters of an inch it is half-way across; and at an inch the passage is complete, and the two eyes look out from the left side of the head.

The lop-sided fishes are rights and lefts just like shoes; soles and plaice lying all their life on their left sides, and the turbot on its right side. So far from becoming tired of resting in the same position, flat-fishes have an inveterate dislike to being set on the dark side which probably they call upside-down. This may partly be from force of habit, but perhaps arises also to some extent from an instinctive feeling that the display of the white surface is dangerous. If a fisherman were invited to select an acrobat from among the fishes his choice would probably be a conger with its slippery skin, serpent-like grace, and rapidity of motion. Anyone who has stood in the stern sheets of a boat while an eighty-pound conger careered madly round his legs, knocking everything loose like battering-rams against the timbers, twisting the lines into hopeless entanglements, and finally disappearing over the side tail first, will not be inclined to deny that it is a cheerful and lively fish. But plaice and turbot, although apparently ill-fitted for gymnastic exercises, can turn somersaults with wonderful dexterity. Fishermen sometimes amuse themselves by placing a newly caught turbot on its dark side. The fish immediately arches itself, stands on its head and tail, and topples over; and let the experiment be repeated a hundred times, the result is the same. As long as it retains strength to transact its own business, a flat-fish insists on seeing the world from the right point of view.

Fishes in general have the power of changing their colour to match their surroundings, and flat-fishes have this faculty in a pre-eminent degree. The dark-coated plaice, which wanders from the shelter of the sea-weed to more exposed premises on the sand, conforms, with marvellous rapidity to the prevailing fashion in dress, and comes out in a khaki overcoat, as may be the case, as has been suggested, that the change in colour is brought about through the action of its surroundings upon the nervous system of the fish. Any way, the impression upon the nerves, and finally upon the skin is produced through the medium of the eye, blindness putting an end to the valuable gift. The senses of fishes are well developed; their sensory organs as we might expect, being modified to suit the element in which they live. As a rule, fishes have no proper noses, what seem to be their nostrils being mere pits in the skin which have no passage leading into the throat.

AT the convocation of the Allahabad University on Wednesday, says the "Pioneer", the Vice-Chancellor, who never says a hard thing when he can say a kind one, criticised with unwonted sharpness the Legal Faculty in the University. When an Oriental student fails he invariably blames the examiner, who, to be sure, is not always blameless. In the present instance Mr. Knox, with a conception of the responsibilities of the Vice-Chancellor's office, which is as creditable to him as it will be difficult for his successors to live up to, has apparently gone to the trouble of inspecting the papers of candidates who stood on the margin between failure and success. "The rude, crude and undigested fancies," which this inspection revealed, has convinced him that "the present system of teaching law at our colleges calls for early and thorough reform."

"THE BLESSINGS-OF-CIVILISATION TRUST."

"MARK TWAIN" is represented in the new "North American Review" by a scathing, albeit quaint, review of current wars and of the effects of the policy of Expansion. It is entitled "To the Person Sitting in Darkness"—the meaning of which is caught in the sentences: "Shall we go on conferring our civilisation upon the people that sit in darkness, or shall we give these poor things a rest? Shall we bang right ahead in our old-time, loud, pious way, and commit the new century to the game or shall we sober up and sit down and think it over first?"

Extending the Blessings of Civilisation to our Brother who Sits in Darkness has been a good trade, and has paid well, on the whole; and there is money in it yet, if carefully worked—but not enough, in my judgment, to make any considerable risk advisable. The People that Sit in Darkness are getting to be too scarce—too scarce and too shy. And such darkness as is now left is really of but indifferent quality and not dark enough for the game. The most of the People that Sit in Darkness have been furnished with more light than was good for them or profitable for us. We have been injudicious.

The Blessing-of-Civilisation Trust, wisely and cautiously administered, is a Daisy. There is more money in it, more territory, more sovereignty, and other kinds of emolument, than there is in any other game that is played. But Christendom has been playing it badly of late years, and must certainly suffer by it in my opinion. She has been so eager to get every stake that appeared on the green cloth that the People who Sit in Darkness have noticed it—they have noticed it, and begun to show alarm. They have become suspicious of the Blessings of Civilisation. More—they have begun to examine them. This is not well.

"Mark" says the reason why "the business" is being ruined is not far to seek:

It is because our Mr. McKinley and Mr. Chamberlain, and the Kaiser, and the Czar, and the French have been exporting the Actual Thing with the out side cover left off. This is bad for the Game. It shows that these new players of it are not sufficiently acquainted with it.

"Mark" speaks repeatedly of the Chamberlain game, and he begs the American people to be franker than Mr. Chamberlain— let us audaciously present the whole of the facts."

BISHOP TUGWELL'S MISSION TO THE CENTRAL SOUDAN.

REUTER'S Agency learns that Bishop Tugwell and the members of his Mission, having been compelled to retire from the Central Soudan, have returned to Lokoja, Northern Nigeria, where they arrived in good health early this month. After their expulsion from Kano, last summer, the Mission returned to Ghierko, a town under the King of Zaria, and there established a dispensary and other mission buildings.

On November 22nd the Dogari, or representative of the King, ordered the Bishop and his Mission to leave the country within five days; but the request could not be complied with, owing to the difficulty in obtaining porters—a matter in which the King refused any assistance. Early in the morning of December 6—the Mission still being at Ghierko—a fire broke out in the mission buildings, and Dr. Miller's dispensary, together with all his drugs, except four bottles of quinine, and some of his instruments were destroyed. This was believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Letters up to the end of December stated that the Englishmen were still in the town on December 19, and that Mr. Burgin, one of Bishop Tugwell's companions, who had been sent to Woshishi, had gone on to Lokoja, and there obtained some porters. He was then proceeding to Keffi to get further carriers with a view of going to Ghierko to bring Bishop Tugwell and Dr. Miller down to Lokoja, where, according to later telegraphic advices, they arrived a few days ago.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

372-00—Payne G S and M—Cursondas Ramdas and anothe vs Mooljee Randas—Little and Co.

481-00—Little and Co—Muljee Ramdas vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Payne G S and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

246-00—K B Mehta—Bai Kankoo vs Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. Ld—Crawford B and Co.

247-99—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Ramanand and another vs Tee B S and C I R Co—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mulek Tujor vs Sir Edward Egra Albert Sassoon Baronet others and—Crawford B and Co

176-00—Basishunker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivallubh das Harridas—Little and Co.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain and

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Sakhatwalla—Nanu and H.

603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

622-00—Craigie L and O—Lalljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.

284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dayal Ludha —Unwalla and P.

432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahab bin Alli vs Okama Jassamal and others—Little and Co.

606-00—Shamrao and M—Aishabibi vs Achoobibi widow and others—Maganlal and Co—for postponement.

383-00—Mathubhai J and M—Jivraj Gordhandas vs Bhimraj Lucshminarayen—Hiralal M and M.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manordas Kevaldas.

470-00—Madhavji—V Hurji Ruttonsi and others vs Ravji Mahonsi and others—Chitnis M and M and it M Mody.

186-00—Bicknell M and M—Dorabjee Pallonjee vs Dr N F Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

573-99—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soondersdas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

33-01—Bicknell M and M—Vakhta Vala and others vs Shaik Dawood bin Bandajee—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.

54-01—Little and Co—Jiva Koorji and another vs Kabba Kala and another.

55-01—Mulla and M—Haji Abdulla Hajee Moosa vs Jackeria Chotakhan and others.

64-01—Wadia and G—Kessorbai widow va Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal.

67-01—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Kur.

77-01—In person—Kastoorbhai Amerchanda and others vs Memon Mahomed Gunny and others.

79-01—Captain and V—Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Soomar and another.

Long Causes.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chabildas Harkissondas—Mansuklal D and J.

572-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kallianjee—M D and J.

588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B & N and P G S and M.

631-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee Bicknell M and M.

655-00—Smetham B and N—Amiribee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh M Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakurdas and Co and In person.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Hajee Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co. For postponement.

678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.

359-00—Mathubai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

521-00—Daphtari and F—Malookchand Poonjaram and others vs Magan Tarachand—Sorabjee and J.

641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolseebai widow—Jamsetjee and R.

THE census taken in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands show the population now as 24,499; the aborigines having for the first time been included. The report states that the census was conducted by special parties of Andaman officials at some risk to themselves. The number of children among the Andamanese and Southern Nicobarese is probably understated. The census operations have brought to light a new tribe, the Tabo of North Andaman, and have proved the recently discovered Kora tribe to be comparatively numerous. The census officers were set upon at Port Campbell by the implacably hostile Jarawas of South Andaman, and only saved themselves by firing on their assailants, one Jarawa being killed. In explanation of the small numbers of the newly discovered Tabo tribe, the census party were informed that when a contagious disease was recently introduced among the Tabos by the Chariar or Kara tribes of the coast, they proceeded to kill off all those attacked until very few of the tribe were left.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The centenary of Victor Hugo is to be celebrated next year: but meanwhile, we learn from "Literature," a little preliminary celebration is to be held in the inauguration of the group executed by the sculptor Barrias. Victor Hugo's eldest daughter, Mdlle. Adele Hugo, is now nearly seventy-seven years of age. She had been engaged to be married to an English officer at Jersey who died in India. On learning of her lover's death her mind became afflicted, and she is still ignorant of her father's death. The two other heirs of the poet are his grandson and grand-daughter M. Georges Hugo and Madame Jean Charcot, who married the son of the well-known neurologist.

University degrees are no longer what they were. Gradually they are being shorn of all their privileges and much of their meaning. For instance, in the Middle Ages at Oxford Mr. Rashdall, the learned historian of mediæval Universities, tells us it used to be at once the pride and the privilege of the incipient and blushing Master of Arts to kiss the Senior Proctor. The last traces of the privilege are being swept away at the very moment when the threatened invasion of the lady dons was beginning to make the privilege interesting if not valuable. At the same time Oxford has passed a statute robbing the title of Master of Arts of the last shred of its original meaning.

In ancient days a Master was a man who taught, and no one could obtain the degree of Master of Arts until he had lectured at least two years in the Oxford Schools, during which period he was known as a Regent Master. That he might be known to all men he was bound during this period to wear hoodless shoes, called "pynsons." Of late years the custom has been in abeyance, and a Master of Arts has received a dispensation from lecturing. At the same time he did not become a full Master till the end of the term of his inception. By the recent statute the last trace of the Regent or lecturing Master has disappeared. With it will disappear the "pynson," as has disappeared long since the custom of presenting articles of clothing to one's friends on the occasion of inception.

The statement that the Earl of Halsbury is the first Lord Chancellor who has been Keeper of the Conscience of two Sovereigns is incorrect. The "Law Times" points out that when William IV. died, in 1837, Lord Cottenham was Lord Chancellor. He continued to hold the Great Seals in the reign of Queen Victoria till the fall of the Melbourne Government in 1841. In pre-Reform times the instances are numerous in which a Lord Chancellor has held office in two reigns.

We suppose the Middle Temple is the first of the four Inns of Court to boast of having a King as one of its Benchers. Lincoln's Inn had the Prince Consort on its bench, but the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., joined the Middle Temple in 1861, passing from the status of a student to that of barrister, and from the latter to the dignity of the bench all on the same day, and a few years ago he filled the honorary position of Treasurer of the Inn. He has occasionally dined with his brother members of the bench in their historic hall.

The Glasgow Town Councillors are to have a sanatorium. It has been decided to build a Corporation House at Loch Katrine at a cost of £5,000. The water supply of Glasgow comes from this most picturesque of Highland lochs, and the site for the Corporation villa is a truly charming spot. A specially large dining-room will be the leading feature of the mansion, which, as befits a summer residence, is to be furnished in a bright and attractive way. There is capital trout-fishing in the loch, and altogether jaded Town Councillors are likely to have a good time.

Queen Alexadra is a devoted lover of flowers. According to the "Gardener," it is no unusual sight to see her carrying a bunch of flowers which she has herself gathered from the fields and hedges. She frequently goes for long country rambles, especially when the Princesses her daughters are at home; and the Royal ladies invariably return with their arms filled with ferns, grasses, and wild flowers. As is well known, the gardens at Sandringham are always delightful; for on the dreariest winter day the place out of doors is bright with shrubs, while under glass there are always myriads of beautiful blooms.

One of the spots at Sandringham of which Queen Alexandra is particularly fond is the admirably-designed wild garden, where in the early spring are to be found thousands of snowdrops, daffodils, primrose and other forerunners of summer, and where Nature is practically allowed to have her own way. But her Majesty takes the greatest interest in all the gardening operations at Sandringham. No new floral specimen is introduced at her Norfolk home without her consent, and she herself decides which and how many new varieties are to be grown. The Queen has lately given considerable attention to and been greatly interested in the flowers of South Africa, and now possesses some beautiful ixias from the Transvaal.

The King's interest in the national memorial to his mother recalls the part he played in establishing the memorial to the Prince Consort. Then, as now, the Sovereign requested a committee of gentlemen to suggest the form which the testimonial should assume. They recommended the erection of a personal memorial in Hyde Park; and naturally enough it was anticipated that large subscriptions would flow in towards the object in view. These expectations, however were not fully realised, only £70,000—to which Parliament subsequently added another £50,000—being initially raised. It was then that the Prince of Wales modestly stepped in and gave his assistance. He became president of a provisional committee of twelve members, and after some time the necessary funds were raised.

The topic on the tables at Pekin when the last mail left was the extraordinary article by Sir Robert Hart on the future of China. It is now (writes a correspondent of the "North China Herald" at the capital) nearly half a century since a similar optimistic prophecy was made by other two equally wonderful men—General Gordon and Sir G. Wolseley. Both declared that China had at last broken off the sleep of ages and was about to surprise the world by the conquest of Asia and the remaining States! They too declared their belief in the "Yellow Peril," from the inexhaustible resources alike in men and means of the Flowery Land. But no one intimately acquainted with the internal affairs of the Government would ever credit such a forecast. The correspondent goes on to explain why; Until her armies be led, fed and paid on some approximation to the needs of a public service, the troops of China will continue in the future, as they have been in the past, a mere heterogeneous collection of hirelings and outcasts. Money may purchase arms and all the mechanism of modern warfare; but it will never make men—manly heroes. Reinforce the conscience of the Government and create character in the people, and then there may be some "high hopes" for her future. Meantime a fearful fatalism blights all effort, progress, and reform, and China is a nation on the road to ruin, social, civic, and national. China, in short, does not possess those great and splendid beliefs that inspire men, create justice, ennoble government and civilise, as well as save, a State. Without these, in this correspondent's opinion, she must perish and decay.

An Edinburgh resident is the proprietor of portions of the Court dress worn by the poet Wordsworth when introduced to the Queen and installed as Poet Laureate. These consist of cream satin knee-breeches and waistcoat, beautifully made and well preserved. The coat is wanting, but this may be explained by the fact that when Tennyson was presented to the Queen on March 6, 1851, at a Buckingham Palace Levee, he wore Rogers's Court dress, borrowed for the occasion. This, it is stated, was the same suit worn by Wordsworth on his installation, and both dressed at Rogers's house. There seems no doubt about the pedigree of these garments—the present owner's father, a draper and tailor in Carlisle, purchased them for thirty shillings from a son of the poet.

An Anti-Cigarette League is about to be formed in London. The "Sunday School Chronicle," under whose auspices the association will be launched, says its only work will be the propagation of a pledge, and that it will not collide with any organisation which already exists for the purpose of discouraging the use of tobacco. The pledge includes abstention from the purchase as well as the use of tobacco in all its forms and extends the appeal from the individual interests to the greater interest of the nation. A clause is also added which, it is hoped, may test the value of the promise, and may help to link adult habit to the example of earlier years.

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The wealth of these volumes is not to be told in a few paragraphs. It is indeed summed up in the index of author's names, titles of books, and first lines, but how can an index containing over 4,500 entries be compressed into a few lines? Let us glance at any page at random, and note down some of the famous names whose work is there referred to. Page 9771—such figures alone convey some idea of the magnitude of the Library—indexes, selections from Junius, Lady Montague, Chesterfield, Scvigne, Bolingbroke, Bismarck, John Wesley, the Nibelungenlied, Horace, Oehlenschläger, La Fontaine; Mistral, Livy, Rabelais, Lessing, Grote, Lever, Lover, Motely, John Stuart Mill, Milton., Leslie Stephen, G. H. Lewes, Macaulay., Sir George Trevelyan, Bacon, Young, Calderon, Valdes, Farrar, Renan, Saint Simon, Izaak Walton, Captain Mahon, Sir Edwin Arnold, Herrick, Rouget de l'Isle, Shelley, Gay, Campbell, Scott, Locke, Lockhart, Robert Louis Stevenson, Pierre Loti, Southey, Bagehot, Defoe, Longfellow, Prior, Blackmore, Hood, Rossetti, Browning, Patmore, Max Muller, Drayton, and Russell Lowell. We have by no means exhausted the list, and there are thirty-five such pages in the index. Such a Catalogue does more than columns of description to convey an adequate idea of the height and width and depth of the Library of Famous Literature. What a galaxy it is? Poetry and prose, grave and gay; over three hundred complete poems, four hundred complete stories, history, travel, adventure, philosophy, science, art, letters, journals, criticism, from every nation possessing a literature from the dawn of letters down to the noonday blaze of the Nineteenth Century, from the ancient story of Istar to Kipling.

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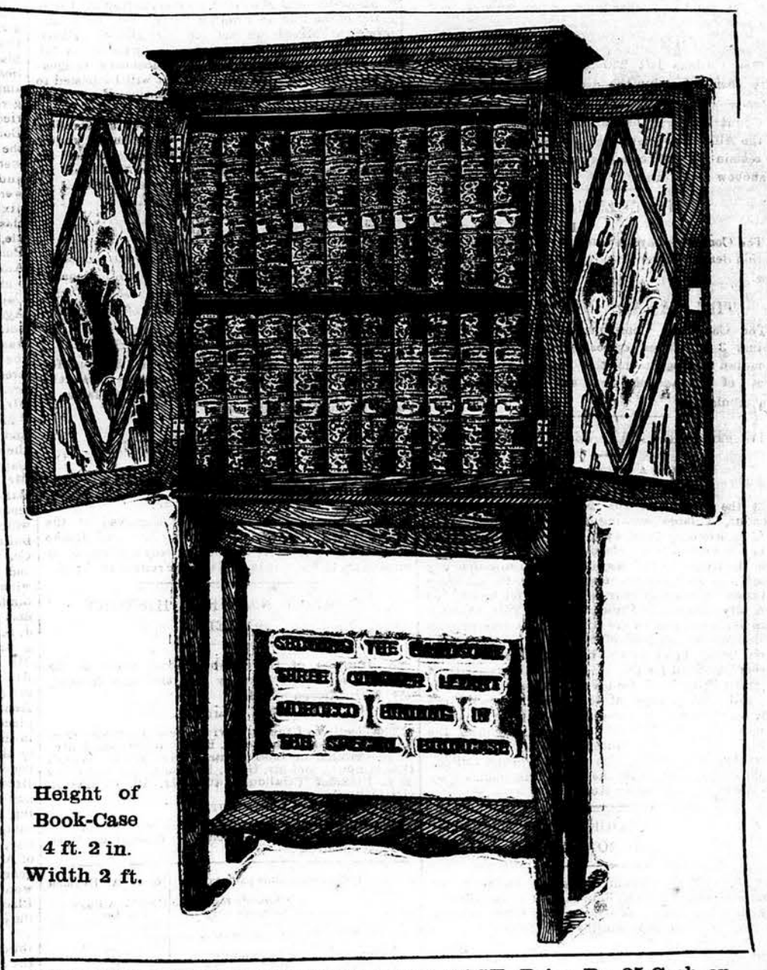

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WRITERS AND READERS.

VOLUMES two to six of Professor W. P. Ker's edition of Lord Berners's translation of Froissart's Chronicles will be issued by Mr. David Nutt in the course of the next few months. They will form volumes twenty-eight to thirty-two of Mr. Nutt's fine series of Tudor Translation that have been appearing under Mr. W. E. Henleys editorship. The first volume of Froissart, published six weeks since, is no longer procurable in the book market, the entire issue of six hundred copies having been promptly brought up. The final work in Mr. Nutt's series of translations will be a reprint of the authorised version of the Bible.—For the same publishers, Grimm Library, Miss Jessie L. Weston has been engaged upon a book of Studies on the Legend of Sir Lancelot du Lac. Miss Weston is the author of a book on Sir Gawain, and one on the legends of the Wagner drama. Her forthcoming work will contain an account of the origin and development of the Galahad Grail Quest.

Mr. C. Sanford Terry, whose book on the Jacobite rising of 1745 appeared last year, has been prosecuting his researches among the literary documents of the earlier Jacobite period, from 1701 to 1720. This period, though containing no episode so exciting as Prince Charles Edward's wanderings after Culloden, nevertheless abounds in romantic interest. Many of the writers upon whom Mr. Terry has drawn are racy, vigorous, and picturesque. The results of Mr. Terry's studies will be given in a volume to be entitled "The Chevalier de St. George and the Jacobite Movements in His Favour." Besides illustrations, there will be contemporary portraits and maps.

Captain Lionel Trotter, who has already produced an excellent memoir of John Nicholson, one of the most striking figures in the story of the Indian Mutiny, has written a volume upon another but less conspicuous personage in that great crisis—Major Hodson of Hodson's Horse. Considering the diversity of the judgments that have been (and, perhaps, always will be) passed by Indian historians upon Hodson's character and motives, Captain Trotter's book will probably excite considerable interest. It is to be published by Messrs. Blackwood.

The possibility of a reform in the American law of literary copyright will be welcome news to English authors. The United States Commissioner of Labour has reported on the law of 1891 according to which English books, to possess copyright in America, must (1) be issued simultaneously in America and in England, and (2) be printed in America. The second stipulation, "the manufacturing clause," as it is named, deprives most English books of copyright in the States. Many of the American publishers now recommend the abolition of the manufacturing clause; and also, that in order to secure American copyright a reasonable time should be allowed to elapse between the dates of publication in the respective countries. The Pirates are not only opposed to further concessions to foreign authors, but they would also do away with the protection which these possess under the existing law. But the American Publishers' Association, a body recently established, are standing up for honesty.

One or two new editions to be brought out this week by Mr. Fisher Unwin deserve mention. The first is Mark Rutherford's "Pages from a Journal," a volume of essays and stories, the first edition of which appeared a short time since. The others are a revised issue of Ouida's A Rainy Day, the story of an episode in the life of an English girl and her Italian husband; as also of the same writer's Don Gesualdo, the plot of which hangs upon the dilemma of a priest who, having heard the confession of a murder, wishes to make humane use of the secrect without betraying his trust.

Mr. Eneas MacKay, of Stirling, has in the press a quarto edition, in one volume, of Galletly and Taylor's Ancient Towers and Doorways, consisting of pictorial representations and restorations of masoncraft relating to Celtic and Norman ecclesiology in Scotland. The late Mr. Alexander Galletly, whose pen drawings are reproduced, was first Curator of the Edingburgh Museum of Science and Art. The sketches have been taken from the remains themselves. Among them are views of round towers and Norman towers, and of Kirkwall Cathedral, Iona, Dunfermline Abbey, Coldingham Priory, Duddingston, Lamington, and Kelso. The letterpress is by the late Mr. Andrew Taylor.

For the same publisher, Dr. Walter De Gray Birch of the British Museum, has written an illustrated History of Scottish Seals from the eleventh to the seventeenth century. This work will contain over two hundred representations of seals from the best extant specimens. There is much to be said for the artistic quality of these seals—though, as a matter of fact, Scotland never has been distinguished for artistic feeling or execution. Author and publisher state that the work is undertaken with the intention of supplying a copiously illustrated manual to collectors, a handbook to those who are employed in researches into the history of these attractive relics, and, for general readers, a practical review of the especial branch of British archæology to which it refers. The edition is to be limited to three hundred and fifty ordinary and fifty large paper copies.

A new and revised edition of two typical stories by Ouida entitled respectively A Rainy June and Don Gesualdo will be published under the title A Rainy June by Mr. Fisher Unwin in his Colonial Library next week. The former is an episode concerning an English girl and her Italian husband. The side-lights of the story are vivaciously told, and the narrative, while being both interesting and attractive point an obvious moral. Don Gesualdo is a dramatic narrative with the scene laid in Italy. The plot hangs upon the dilemma of a priest who has heard the confession of a murder and wishes to save a young girl wrongfully accused without betraying his trust. He accomplishes his object in a way which the author describes with her own peculiar skill.

The "Church Newspaper Company" have nearly ready for publication a volume entitled "Christian Egypt," by the Rev. Montague Fowler, who visited Cairo a year ago for the purpose of gathering info mation about missionary activity in the Valley of the Nile—an interesting subject for many reasons. It is not long since many representatives of the Egyptian population (including members of the El Azhar University, the chief African seat of Moslem learning) publicly remonstrated against the misplaced zeal of certain well-meaning clergymen and missionaries of the Anglican Church in Egypt. In the Delta, and particularly in the Soudan, proselytism, if it to be tried at all, should be conducted tactfully and delicately.

The first series of Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Memories of the Months" has been long out of print. We are not surprised to learn that a new edition has been called for and that Mr. Edward Arnold is about to issue it. The type has been reset, so that the edition may be uniform with the second series, which has been very popular. Next month Mr. Arnold will publish "The Journal of Mrs. Fenton," a kind of Boswellian portraiture of everyday life in the period immediately preceding the year 1836, the year when mediævalism in England and on the Continent received its final notice to quit.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's new story, The Life Romantic, will be publish next Friday by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. are bringing out immediately their long-promised volume of Thackeray's Stray Papers, consisting of stories, reviews, verses, and sketches. The book is illustrated.

Mr. Ferrar Fenton, who has devoted his life to the translation of the Bible into modern English, makes an appeal for subscriptions to enable him to publish The Old Testament in Modern English as a supplement to his popular New Testament in Modern English. The amount required is £1,000, to be returned to subscribers in the form of copies as the work is issued, the New Testament, at once, the other parts in order of publication. Communications to be kindly addressed to Ferrar Fenton, 345, City-road London E.C.

In Mrs. Hugh Fraser's A Little Grey Sheep (Hutchinson), the reader is constantly wavering between two opinions, admiration for the author's cleverness in telling a story and making her points, admiration, too, for qualities far higher than these, and utter surprise at her incessant lapses from good taste. Surely bounder and fizz are not words that can be properly used in narration, without even the apology of inverted commas. And the use of such language is one of the most venial of Mrs. Fraser's errors. It is permissible to draw a picture of an unprincipled cad, but there are limits to the allowable descriptions of his words and deeds, and these limits Mrs. Fraser has almost scandalously overstepped. We regret that so accomplished a writer should have permitted herself licences which completely mar the value of her work.

THE ANDAMANS.

THE story of what a convict settlement is capable of becoming under good management and stern discipline leavened with human sympathy for the prisoners, is set forth in the interesting official reports published from time to time on the administration of the Andaman Islands. The volume for 1899-1900, which has just been issued, shows that the community during the year consisted of 11,500 convicts, guarded by 631 native policemen and a detachment of 448 troops, of which only 146 were British. Lieutenant-Colonel Anson was in charge, his staff consisting of a handful of European and native assistants, aided by 883 convicts employed as guards, warders, and work overseers. With this scanty and, so far as the convict portion of it is concerned, doubtfully reliable body of officials, absolute order was maintained. Task work went on regularly and systematically; seven schools, almost entirely self-supporting, were kept up; a tea garden was successfully run; the building of a great cellular jail was pushed on, almost to completion; and five thousand acres of Government plantations, including coffee and cocoa fields, were tended, the convict cultivators tilling besides some six thousand acres of land. Nor were the natural forests of the islands neglected. No less than 5,800 tons of timber were felled during the twelve months, nearly half of it being valuable padouk. Inside the walls of the jails, weaving and other manufactures were conducted, the total earnings from this class of labour being no less than three and-a-half lakhs of rupees. Taking all sources into account, Col. Anson is able to record an income of nine and-a-half lakhs, obtained otherwise than from the Indian tax-payer. The total yearly cost of up-keep of the settlement being fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Andaman Islands thus afford the remarkable spectacle of a convict settlement which is more than half self-supporting. As the result, the cost to Government per annum of each convict undergoing sentence in the Andamans is only Rs. 81—probably the cheapest arrangement of its kind in the civilised world. The year under notice was an unhealthy one, and the mortality amongst the prisoners was, in consequence, considerably higher than usual, the percentage of deaths being 42·21 per thousand. High as this ratio undoubtedly is, by no means excessive, considering the conditions under which convicts are necessarily placed. That the greatest care is devoted to keeping them in health is undisputed. The food supplied is excellent; vegetables are plentiful, and the drinking water is all boiled before use. Probably the principal defect in the arrangements is that of overcrowding, as witnessed by the high percentage of tubercle cases reported. This is an evil which, it may be hoped, will be largely reduced if not entirely removed by the "cubicle" buildings which were under construction at the close of the year, for the accommodation of the prisoners. Of the total convict population, 2,156 were "self supporters," and hence enjoyed a considerable measure of freedom. Violent crime was rare, only sixteen Sessions Court convictions having been reported during the twelve months. Escapes were almost equally insignificant, the fate which overtook the great majority of those who endeavoured to get away doubtless affording a salutary example to any would-be imitators. In all, thirty-eight convicts escaped from custody, but thirty-three of them were recaptured, the five unaccounted for having probably been either drowned at sea on rafts, or killed by the aborigines of the outlying islands. Friendly Andaman-ese did valuable service in tracking escaped convicts in the woods. In two instances the convicts resisted capture, and were shot. The Report states:—"In April, 1899, the Andamanese trackers shot a runaway at Sipi Ghat, as he refused to give himself up and threatened them. In August, 1899, they shot another one in the leg at Constance Bay as he resisted capture. In November two runaways were re-captured by the Andamanese; the third man, who escaped at the time, was reported to have been killed by the Jarawas." Some 180 friendly Andamanese were maintained at various houses in the Settlement. Their general health was good, but the race is dying out. In all, fifteen deaths took place amongst them during the year, while but one child was born, and even it failed to survive. When not engaged in hunting runaway convicts, the men employed themselves in collecting birds' nests, manufacturing "trapang," or gathering jungle products. A trip taken by the Superintendent disclosed the interesting fact that aborigines still exist in some numbers on the North Island.

THE DECLINE OF BRITISH REPUBLICANISM.

THIRTY years ago Republicanism was, if not a momentous, at least an appreciable force. We had just seen the downfall of Imperialism in France. The Republic had plenty of sympathisers in England. The Crown, owing to temporary causes, was not very popular. A politician who promised to be famous, but became notorious, was conducting a campaign against the iniquities of the Civil List. Mr. Bradlaugh was delivering before great audiences of working men his 'Impeachment of the House of Brunswick." Ardent spirits believed that within ten years the last King would have been strangled in the bowels of the last priest; and even men of more moderate temper doubted whether Queen Victoria would ever have a successor.

Thirty years have passed. Republicanism has perished from the thoughts of Englishmen. The throne is more securely based than ever before, and King Edward VII is probably the most popular man in England. What has wrought this change? The reaction dates, I think from December, 1871, when the Prince's illness filled the nation with a personal interest in himself and his life and his fate which has never died out. The unsatisfactory working of Republican institutions in France has made Englishmen feel that there is something comfortable and safe in the permanent character of monarchy. Queen Victoria's returns, at wisely-judged intervals, to public view did much to renew that sentiment of chivalry which utilitarian radicalism had believed and hoped to be extinct. The bizarre genius of Lord Beaconsfield helped to realise his early dream of an alliance between "the Monarch and the Multitude"; and Mr. Gladstone permeated the great mass of his followers with something of his own old—world devotion to that throne which he described as being "the most illustrious in the world." All these influences contributed to that reaction in favour of monarchy which, for good or for evil, has so conspicuously marked the last thirty years. But perhaps the most potent influence of all has been the social tact of the Prince who is now our King—his sense of what is popular and gracious, and his manifest pleasure in doing it.—A Bystander in "The Pilot."

DAMMING THE NILE.

ASSOUAN AS A TOURIST RESORT.

SIR JOHN AIRD, who intimated by telegram a week ago that "You can walk across the Nile on foot," has returned to his duties in the House of Commons, and, interviewed on Tuesday by several Press representatives, he explained that in the work of "damming the Nile" at Assouan they had 15,000 men engaged, of which about one-tenth were Europeans, principally Italians. The native Egyptians have worked thoroughly well, and the Khedive expressed himself to Sir John as delighted at the good report which had been made upon their labours. At Assiut, where a sort of protection work for the Assouan dam is being erected, the Egyptain natives had been taught by Europeans to dress the stone, and were doing this part of the work most satisfactorily. When the Nile subsides Sir John anticipates that his representatives in Egypt will "crowd on" additional 4,000 native workmen.

One of the effects, quite unforeseen, of the building of the great dam has been the transforming of Assouan into a tourist resort. Everybody who goes to Egypt, says the eminent contractor, takes an excursion up the Nile to see the great work. The foundation-stone of the Assouan dam was laid by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and an important function will mark the completion.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab and Indus Valley, and at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Cochin, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds remain practically unchanged in direction and the force has been strong at Dwarka, Belgaum and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 14° in excess of normal along the Coast from Mangalore to Karachi and at Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Poona, Surat, Bhavnagar-Parra and Ahmedabad and the minimum 5° to 10° in excess at Veraval, Surat and Belgaum, and 0° to 10° in defect at Delhi, Jeypore, Akola and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Surat and the lowest 51° at Lahore.

Humidity changes continue to be irregular and the skies are cloudy at Belgaum, Bellary, Mangalore, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain in very light showers fell at Colombo.

The isobars indicate that the weather to the south of Ceylon in the sea is disturbed. Moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the Coast from Karachi to Karwar.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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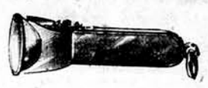
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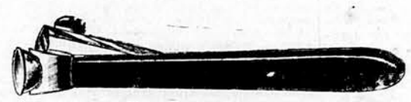
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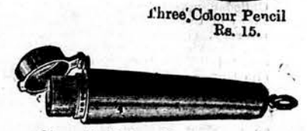
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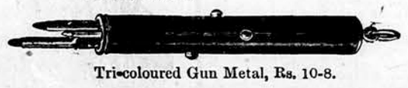
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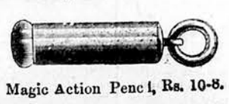
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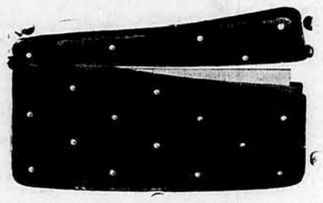
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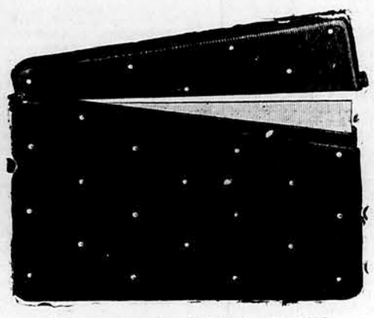
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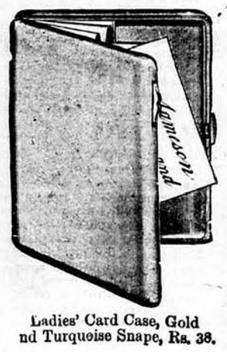

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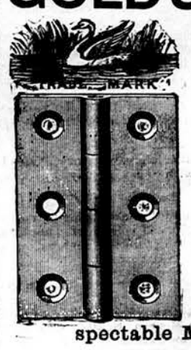

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